The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THIEVES KILL A MAN

Mona D. McDonald Is Murdered by Three Burglars.

BRUTAL DEED OF THUGS

Victim Comes Home and Finds His Assassins There.

SEIZES ONE AND IS SHOT.

Crime Within Half a Block of a Police Station.

MURDERERS STILL AT LARGE.

Three young sneak thieves wantonly murdered 18-year-old Mona D. McDonald yesterday afternoon on the threshold of his grandfather's flat, No. 2125 Wentworth avenue, and within a stone's throw of the Twenty-second Street Police Station.

McDonald was shot with his own revolver, which formed part of the thieves' booty. Had the murderers chosen a spot as suitable for their escape they could not have selected a more favorable location.

Though citizens and policemen flocked to the scene almost before the last echoes of the discharge had ceased to roll round the block, the murderers had escaped through dark alleys and on convenient electric cars. A general round-up of the entire South Side was at once instituted, but the murderers are still at-large.

There is little doubt as to the motive of the crime. Believing that Bela McDonald, an old-time resident of the locality, was a wealthy miser, the criminals plotted to rob his little basement flat during the old man's absence on duty. He was electric lamp trimmer and patrolling inspector for the Chicago Illuminating company. A widower, he lived alone in a little basement flat at No. 2125 Wentworth avenue. Last night his grandson's life blood dyed the threshold of his abode.

Finds the Murderers There.

Inside his modest possessions looked as though a whirlwind had entered the flat. Eight weeks ago his 18-year-old grandson, the son of Charles D. McDonald, editor of the Register of Oxford, Kas., came to stay with the old man. The lad helped inspect the lamps to fill up his spare time. He returned last night a few minutes before 5 to the flat. As he reached the basement his footsteps warned the looters of the old man's flat. Three rough young men rushed out of the front door and tried to pass the lad. Courageous and alone the youth grappled with the first man. The half open door had given him clear notice of the burglary within the flat. One of the three men at once leveled a revolver stolen from the lad's trunk, and with an oath shot his brave captor in the face. The bullet entered just over and slightly in front of the right ear. Without a sound other than the report of the pistol Mona McDonald fell in the basement of the little flat.

Over his prostrate body fled his murderers, for people flocked from every point of the compass. The leader, and probably the man who fired the shot, turned north and ran along the sidewalk towards an alley running back to La Salle street. Alarmed by the appearance of George Simmons, James Dorman, and Fred Christ, who ran out of J. C. Funk's basement shoe store next door, the man stumbled and fell on the sidewalk. Before any one could seize him he scrambled to his feet again and vanished in the inky darkness of the convenient alley. His momentary pause, however, had enabled the new arrivals to get a good look at the man. It also gave little 8-year-old Sarah McKinnie of No. 315 East Twenty-second street time to see the murderer's ashen face.

Escape on the Cars.

The other two turned southward. One ran to Wentworth avenue, where ex-Policeman James Dorman says he boarded a southbound Wentworth avenue electric car. The other ran east towards the railroad and State street. Last night Dorman gave good descriptions of these two men to the police.

Just here a little break occurred in the identification. Simmons and Christ were certain only two men ran away. Dorman is certain he saw three. When search was made for the motorman and conductor of the electric car they were positive the man in question was a street car employé, who exhibited and had punched an employé's ticket and took a transfer west at Thirty-ninth street.

As soon as the shot was fired street car men carried word to the nearby police stations, whence came Sergt. Dohney and Policeman Wagner. They found Mona McDonald doubled up at the foot of the basement steps. He was unconscious, bleeding profusely from the wound and dying fast. The patrol wagon took him to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died half an hour after admission.

His body was then taken to Rolston's morgue, No. 11 Adams street.

Then came the police in squads from every direction. A general order was sent out to every patrolman to arrest every suspicious person. Twenty-second Street Police Station began to fill as soon as the dragnet began to work. Telephone messages were sent to Inspector Fitzpatrick and Capts. Elliott and Koch. These officers, with most of the central station, at once began to search for traces of Mona McDonald's slayers. They had left little trace of the crime except his blood and the looted flat.

Tracing the Murderers.

An officer was at once sent for the street car men and every person who had seen the escaping murderers was taken to the police station to describe the men. Suspect after suspect was marched into the Lieutenant's room, where the police officials sat with the witnesses.

One of the earliest brought in was Nick Flaherty, badly wanted for a hold-up in broad daylight on election day, when with Pat Looney he relieved a citizen of a watch and chain and $12. Between identification work the police stenographer took the witnesses' statements and a description of the men they saw. George Simmons, No. 304 East Twenty-second street, said:

"At 5 o'clock I sat with Christ and some others in the basement, No. 2123 Wentworth avenue, where J. C. Funk has a shoe repairing shop. We heard a pistol shot and ran up the steps. As I got up first I saw a man run north on the sidewalk. When opposite No. 2119 he stumbled and fell. I ran to him, but he got up and ran east through an alley that runs clear through to La Salle street. I got a good look at him and can identify him again. I would describe him as a young fellow 20 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, wearing a dark suit and a soft hat. I followed him down the alley, but lost him and came back to McDonald's flat. There I found Mona, the old man's grandson, all of a heap in the basement and bleeding from a wound over the right ear. He was unconscious. The door of the flat stood open and the place was all in confusion. I staid until the police came and took him to the hospital."

Good Description Given.

James Doran, an ex-policeman, said: "I was close by the place, and as I ran up a man of 5 feet 8 inches in height and of medium build, ran south on Wentworth avenue. He was 30 years of age, wore a dark mustache, and had on dark clothes. His hat was a black, round slouch. He wore a soft, colored shirt and had a black scarf round his neck. This man rushed to Twenty-second street and boarded a south-bound Wentworth avenue electric car. I am sure I can identify this man if he is arrested. I tried to catch the car, but it had too much start of me. Then I came back and told the police."

Sarah McKinnie said: "One of the men nearly knocked me down as he ran away. I saw two men, and am sure I should know them again. One man's face was as white as a dead man's. He had on a big rough overcoat, and was a tall man, though thin. He seemed about 18 or 20 years old."

Conductor Thomas McCann and Motorman Mathew Annan of the Wentworth avenue electric line confirmed ex-Policeman Doran's description of the man who boarded their car. The conductor added:

"The man handed me a twenty-five-ride employés ticket, which I punched. I gave him a transfer at Thirty-ninth street to the westward. I don't think he was one of the men wanted."

The police, however, sent out a description of this man on the strength of Doran's statement. The description ran as follows:

"Arrest for murder No. 1 man of 30 to 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout build, dark complexion, black mustache; wore a light brown overcoat and dark slouch hat.

"No. 2. Man about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches, medium build, smooth face, dark coat, black hard hat.

"No. 3. Man about 5 feet 6 inches, stout build, smooth face, dark clothes, soft round hat.

"Alternative description of one man as furnished by James Doran: Five feet 8 inches in height, 30 years old, dark mustache, dark clothes, black, round slouch hat, soft, colored shirt, black tie and scarf."

Suspicious Strangers Seen.

Fred Wile, No. 304 East Twenty-second street told the police of a conversation had by him with a stranger who answers somewhat the description given by Simonds of the man seen by him in the alley. Wile was standing on the sidewalk a short time before the shooting happened, when he was approached by a man about 20 years old, five feet tall, wearing a light overcoat, dark suit, with white shirt, and light hat. He asked him who beside the woman who kept the boarding-house lived at No. 2125 Wentworth avenue. "I told him," said Wile, "that McDonald lived in the basement. He appeared satisfied with this and disappeared on Wentworth avenue."

Lieut. Barrett said last night: "I stood just opposite the scene of the murder not five minutes before it happened on the way to supper. The murderers broke in the flat and stole some money and a revolver belonging to their victim. He was shot with his own revolver. They missed his watch and another pistol which were between the mattresses. The entire flat was ransacked and searched. I expect they thought old man McDonald was a miser and had money in the house. We are arresting every suspicious person on sight and hope to get the men before morning."

DIME-IN-THE-SLOT TOLL TELEPHONES.

Pay Attachments Placed on Fifteen Drug Store Instruments.

Patrons of fifteen drug stores in various parts of town, who hereafter want to use telephones, will have first to drop a dime in the slot. The Chicago Telephone company has installed that number of the much-opposed instruments. General Manager Hibbard said yesterday it was only the beginning.

"We could not do business with the druggists' association," he said, "and are dealing direct with druggists. Those who have adopted the dime-in-the-slot instrument are well pleased with the results, and we are getting new applications daily."

"Where are the drug stores located which are using the toll instruments?"

"In different parts of the city. Under the old arrangement, we charged drug stores $175 yearly, and gave them the old grounded wire instrument. The toll arrangement involves a long distance telephone. The user calls up the exchange, the operator tells him if his connection is available. Then he drops a dime in the slot and talks as long as he likes. We charge the drug stores no rent, and in some cases give them a commission on receipts."

Mr. Hibbard's implied predictions of the ultimate popularity of the toll instrument do not agree with those of the druggists who were seen. One of the latter, whose store is in a residence locality, said:

"I might as well be without a free directory as a free telephone. None of my customers think of paying for the use of either, and if I tried to charge them the effect would be immediate on my trade, if there happened to be another drug store around where the telephone was free. There will be no dime-in-the-slot business here if I can help it."

The Chicago Telephone company is installing its party circuit system in Kenwood and other sections of Hyde Park. A new exchange to handle it, known as Drexel, has been opened at Oakland exchange, but in a few weeks it will be installed in the company's new exchange building on Forty-fifth street, between Drexel boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue.

LOCKSMITH BODENWICK'S BAD BREAK.

Smashes the Panel of Mrs. Groth's Door and Is Arrested.

All on account of a disagreement between Mrs. Amelia Groth and her husband, Henry, of No. 11 Blucher street, C. L. Bodenwick, a Milwaukee avenue locksmith, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace yesterday on the charge of malicious mischief. If the prisoner had known that the front door he was accused of demolishing was a part of Mrs. Groth's house instead of her husband's, as he thought, he would have been free from bonds to the grand jury today—but there's where the rub came.

It developed in the evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Groth had a quarrel, and as a result have now separated entirely, though they have been married but two years. Groth left his wife one day and when he returned he found the door barricaded. He knocked, but was refused admittance. So Groth determined upon a desperate plan, and Bodenwick was called to his assistance.

The latter did not inquire into the title of the property, but on Groth's orders blazed away at the panel with a sledge hammer. For this he realized his mistake yesterday, when Mrs. Groth proved to the satisfaction of the court that she held the wealth of the family and offered to bring in the whole recorder's office to show that the unfortunate door was hers.

Bodenwick gave bail, and as he left the courtroom vowed he would annex an abstract office to his locksmith shop.

TUMBLES FROM RESULT OF THE SHOCK.

Earthquake Weakens and Causes Collapse of a Leavenworth Warehouse.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—At an early hour this morning a three-story building containing 20,000 barrels of apples gave way and fell with a crash that was heard for blocks.

Another building next to it contained 30,000 barrels, but it remained firm.

The loss of the building and the largest cold storage plant in the country resulted from the crash. The recent earthquake is thought to have shaken the foundations of the building.

Brazil, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The discovery was made today that the court-house, a three-story brick structure, was rendered unsafe by the recent earthquake.

A committee found the building cracked in several places, and at other points it had begun to crumble.

It has also been discovered that Floyd Graham's fine brick residence in South Meridian street was badly damaged by the 'quake.

HEADS OFF A BIG GRAB.

HAMMOND'S MAYOR DEFERS ACTION ON THE ORDINANCE.

Consideration of Granting Franchise to Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company Goes Over—Measure Intended to Grant Strip of Indeterminate Width Along Lake-Front and Partial Demolition of Water-Works.

Four members of the Hammond (Ind.) City Council last night practically gave the death blow to an attempt of the Illinois Steel company to grab the whole of the lake front along the Hammond city limits, between the Baltimore and Ohio tracks and the lake, averaging 350 feet in width, a forty-foot street, and the whole of the water works plant.

Counsel for the company has been in Hammond for three months, and last Tuesday had impressed upon four of the eight members of the Council the benefits Hammond would derive from the scheme. An attempt was made to get the ordinance into the hand of these four, and only the vigorous action of Mayor Mott succeeded in having it sent to a special committee to report last night. When the hour of meeting arrived two of the four could not be present, so the other two staid away and broke the quorum.

Six months ago the Illinois Steel company began its campaign for the possession of the shore of Lake Michigan in Lake County, Ind. An ordinance was then introduced in the City Council of Hammond which provided a right of way of indeterminate width should be granted to the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern railway company along the lake shore. This ordinance did not specify anything except the right of way should run north of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks and from the State line to Whiting. It seemed to be a pretty plain steal, and when the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the City Council got hold of it Chairman Newell promptly laid it away in a pigeon-hole and waited.

Another Grab in Sight.

This Hammond City ordinance, by the way, was merely preparatory to another ordinance which it was arranged should come up before the Lake County Commissioners in December. This one grants to the steel company every foot of lake front from the State line to a point two miles east of the mouth of the Grand Calumet River, a total distance of nearly twenty miles.

Unless the Hammond ordinance passes, however, the rest of the grab will fall, but if it should pass then the whole of the lake front goes too. However, there is a question whether, under Supreme Court decisions, part of the land, even in Hammond, does not belong to the State, and Mayor Mott and those with him said yesterday they were prepared to raise the question if necessary. The grant from the United States which made Indiana a State gave territory which extends out over nine miles into the lake, and if the Illinois Steel company should acquire the riparian rights there would be nothing, it is said, to prevent the filling in of the lake for those nine miles, thus giving it for nothing a nice little piece of land 180 square miles in extent. There is nothing to prevent this, for the law as to natural and artificial accretions is said to be vague enough for the purposes of the most greedy land-grabber. It is freely asserted in Hammond that influences of a powerful kind have been brought to bear, and the word "boodle" is whispered by those who claim to know.

When Chairman Newell got hold of the Hammond ordinance six months ago the Illinois Steel company was negotiating for the lease of the Corning steel plant. It leased that and operates it now. So it occurred to it it might be as well to take in Hammond on the side, especially as Mr. Newell showed no symptoms of activity with the ordinance in his hands. So a new ordinance was drawn and the committee asked to dispose of the one in its possession and pass the new one.

Hammond's Streets in Danger.

Last Tuesday, therefore, the original ordinance was reported and promptly tabled. Then Mr. Newell asked the new ordinance be referred to his committee. Up to this time it had been plain sailing. The Illinois Steel company wanted the Indiana lake front and said so. Now it wanted more. It owned a new steel works south of the city, and wanted access to that and a "cinch" on the city's streets besides. So it presented an ordinance asking for not only the lake shore but practically every street and alley in Hammond.

Then it became evident some work had been done. Councilman George P. C. Newman moved the new ordinance be referred to his Committee on Law and Supervision. Mr. Newman found three Councilmen who never before have worked in harmony to back him up, and the result was a tie vote, which Mayor Fred R. Mott promptly decided against Mr. Newman. Then the ordinance was referred to Mr. Newell's committee.

Mr. Newman was seen yesterday and said: "I asked for its reference to my committee and am in favor of passing the ordinance as it stands, because I think it's a good thing. I have property in the north part of the city and it would improve its value, and what is good for me ought to be good for the whole city."

Asked how much land the company might acquire along the lake front and what riparian rights might be involved, he became reserved and refused to be interviewed.

E. C. Crane, the attorney who is pressing the new ordinance, cordially patted Mr. Newman's shoulder a moment later and carried him off. Mr. Crane himself was uncommunicative. He said he did not know how wide the right of way was to be, and finally said he was not at liberty to furnish any information.

Mayor Mott was more ready to talk. He said:

"In its present shape that ordinance will never pass if I can help it. I have no veto power and can do nothing except in case of a tie vote. But four men in the Council are against this ordinance. It wants a strip of undetermined width along the lake front, where they will have to cross three tracks. It shall never receive over 100 feet, and for that Hammond must receive something. It offers nothing now and it proposes to run right through the city water works and merely offers us an equivalent number of square feet for what it proposes to take. It offers to put in a switch track to the works, but even that it wants to own absolutely. Further, any ordinance that does pass must absolutely reserve all riparian rights to the city."

Then came the meeting of last night and the absence of a quorum. The Mayor declared the meeting adjourned, but the committee to which the ordinance had been referred had its report ready and gave it out for publication. It is as follows:

"Your Committee on Streets and Alleys, to which was referred the matter of an ordinance relating to the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway company and its right of way through the City of Hammond, begs leave, after having examined said ordinance, to report the same do not pass, and further says, by reason of the time in which to investigate so important a matter being short, it will give our reasons for such report at the next session of this Council. It says further, it believes it is bad policy to act upon so important a franchise as the one under consideration until full time is given for a thorough investigation thereof and that no adjourned meeting ought to be called for the consideration of an ordinance of this character; that the period from one regular meeting of this Council to another is not any too long to consider the questions herein involved, and it appears undue haste to call a special meeting within two days after a regular meeting to consider an ordinance of this character, the terms of which were first made known at the last regular meeting.

"F. W. NEWELL,
"RICHARD SCHAAF."

Chairman Newell's Remarks.

Chairman Newell of the committee was outspoken in his denunciation of the attempted grab. He said:

"These people want everything and will give nothing. They limit themselves nowhere. We will not give them any riparian rights. We will not give them any part of our water works plant nor any street. They propose to cut through our plant, and ask us further to give a third party a private right of way which would cost them thousands of dollars to acquire. It is a fraud, and there is fraud behind it. Our people are unanimously opposed to it, and it cannot and shall not pass. Next Tuesday we will all be on hand, and believe that Councilman Randolph will be found with us and against the boodlers and land-grabbers."

A number of prominent citizens, despite the weather, were in attendance, and denounced the affair as a huge steal, and said no such ordinance would ever be allowed to pass.

CLEANS CARPETS NEAR CLEAN CLOTHES

Result Is a Wrangle, an Assault, Warrants, and Two Fines.

J. T. Stockdale lives at No. 5735 Green street. James Ahern lives up-stairs in the same flat. Some days ago Mrs. Ahern hung her washed clothes in the yard and went to town. Some of her neighbors during her absence took up their carpets and cleaned them in the yard. As a result the washed clothes were again ready for the tub.

Mrs. Ahern accused Mrs. Stockdale of this and Mrs. Stockdale, it is said, retaliated by assaulting Mrs. Ahern.

Then Stockdale interfered and that made Ahern angry. Finally Ahern went to Mount Olivet, where he had warrants issued for the arrest of the Stockdales.

Yesterday the case was called and the Stockdales were fined—Mrs. Stockdale $10 for assault and her husband $5 for being disorderly.

WEAR THEM IN SCHOOL.

BLOOMERS CREATE A SENSATION IN NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Twenty-five "Elocutes" Appear Before Prof. Cumnock of the School of Oratory Wearing Bifurcated Garments, Which Some Persons Called Knickerbockers—The Girl Called On to Recite Loses Her Nerve—Then They All Cry at a Pathetic Story.

Twenty-five girls wore bloomers and cried in Evanston yesterday. They did not cry because they wore bloomers, however. That is another story.

At any rate, Evanston is all torn up once more, and all on account of these twenty-five bloomer-clad girls. It came about this way:

Twenty-five "fair co-eds," also called "elocutes," appeared in the class-room at Northwestern University wearing bloomers—some said they were knickerbockers—and created a sensation. It was the first time such a thing had happened, and no wonder the "classic suburb" took it to heart and talked about it.

The "fair co-eds" who did all this are, in university parlance, "the young women of the junior class of the Cumnock School of Oratory." The students at the school are mostly young women, there being only half a dozen of the opposite sex in the junior class, which numbers over fifty. The "elocutes" are without exception of wealthy families and many of them are preparing for the stage. They are considered the swellest, and are the most sought after of young women by the society young men of the university.

It was at the 10 o'clock class held in the auditorium of Swift Hall the bloomer girls appeared. Prof. Cumnock, the President of the school, was the instructor, and the lesson was on a selection called "Connor," a pathetic story of an Irish immigrant. Half the class during the hour previous was in the gymnasium practicing calisthenics and going through Delsarte movements under the instruction of Miss Neal. When the hour for recitation came the girls never stopped to don their skirts. Half the class, including several young men, were in their seats when the girls in bloomers came in. Every head was turned toward them and their appearance caused a flutter of excitement. There were twenty-five of them and their costumes were simply stunning. The suits were black or dark blue and were trimmed in yellow. There was yellow about the throat, yellow revers on the waist front, a yellow sash, and yellow about the cuffs. The bloomers were gathered just below the knee and black stockings completed the outfit.

The girls found seats here and there and then everybody waited. Finally Prof. Cumnock took the stage and proceeded as usual, as though bloomer girls in the class-room were an every-day affair. After calling the roll the professor looked about the room and called upon Miss Dewey to take the platform. Now, Miss Dewey was clad in a bloomer costume that came dangerously near being plain knickerbockers. She was evidently embarrassed and finally stammered out an excuse that she was not prepared to recite, and the professor picked up his book and said he would occupy the hour himself.

It was wonderful how well Prof. Cumnock knew that selection, for he hardly looked at his book through the entire hour. Finally he came to the most pathetic part, where Connor had saved up enough money to send for his wife and little girl, and when he went to the wharf to meet them he found they had died and been buried at sea, and then all the bloomer girls wept.

At the end of the hour the girls tripped merrily back to the "gym," all declaring it was "jolly good sport" and that they would like to wear bloomers there every day.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVALESCENT OF NEW YORK CITY BREAKS HIS FAST.

THE BLOOMER GIRLS ENTERING THE CLASS-ROOM.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Cloudy; rain; northerly winds.
Sun rises at 6:32; sets at 4:36½.
Moon 22 days old; rises at 9:52 a. m.

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TWO CHILDREN BURNED BY VITRIOL.

Barney Bush Found Guilty and Fined $25 for the Offense.

The case of Barney Bush, appealed from Justice Sabath's court, came up yesterday on the quasi criminal calendar which is being tried in Judge Burke's court. Bush, who lives at No. 273 West Blackhawk street, was arrested in July last on the charge of throwing vitriol or some other powerful acid on Martha and Mary Drosch, aged 6 and 4 years, children of a next-door neighbor with whom he had had trouble. The Justice fined him $100.

Yesterday the clothing of the children, riddled with acid, was shown to the jury, and a number of witnesses testified that the acid was thrown out of the front window of Bush's house upon the children. Bush denied all knowledge of the acid-throwing and produced in court the shutters of his house to show that they were not stained with the acid.

The jury returned a verdict against Bush and fixed the fine at $25.

WAS SURE SHE HAD A BURGLAR.

Two Details of Police Sent to Mrs. Hadden's Englewood Flat.

Mrs. Hadden and her daughter, living at No. 324 Sixty-fourth street, were unable to open a closet door in Mrs. Hadden's room last night, and were confident a burglar was concealed therein who was holding the door shut.

The neighbors were notified, and two separate details of policemen were sent to the stricken flat from the Englewood Station. When Lieut. Musser followed the first detail of police in a patrol wagon loaded with the officers in reserve, he found the house surrounded by a crowd, and a lone man, an old soldier, guarding the closet with a revolver.

The closet door stuck fast, and required considerable effort to open. But not a burglar nor sign of one was found inside. The officers made a few uncomplimentary remarks and the crowd retired after an hour of excitement such as the neighborhood never saw before.

PAINT WHITE COW WITH RED STRIPES

People Think It Has a New Disease and Send for Doctors.

The Englewood police are looking for perpetrators of a choice and funny trick. Some days ago an Englewood constable levied on a white cow to satisfy a debt and for safe keeping the animal was put into the barn of Dr. Fairbanks, who lives on Harvard, near Sixty-fourth street.

Some time yesterday morning some of Englewood's funny young men entered the barn with a pail of red paint and painted the animal a deep red. But it was in stripes and they ran in all directions—lengthways and around.

When the occupants of the house saw the cow yesterday morning they thought it was a new disease that had broken out in the night. Several doctors were sent for before any person would enter the barn.

The police were finally notified and if the offenders are found they will be punished.

DECISION AGAINST THE CHICAGOAN.

Administrator of H. C. Ives Loses a Case.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Boston and Albany railroad, defendant in a suit brought by George R. Lyman, administrator of the estate of H. C. Ives of Chicago, to recover a penalty for injuries sustained by Mr. Lyman in the Chester accident, won a victory in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Lyman was riding on a pass at the time of the accident, and this fact and the claim the court had no jurisdiction to enforce a penalty created by the State of Massachusetts formed the substance of a demurrer which was sustained by Judge Carpenter.

ROAMS STREETS IN SCANTY ATTIRE.

Somnambulist Disturbs the Night Detail of Evanston Police.

Chief Bertram of Evanston's police force last night ordered all policemen to look out for a sleep-walker, who, it is said, has been seen on the streets recently late at night. The man is generally scantily clad and always runs at any one's approach. Policeman Miller reported o Chief Bertram yesterday he had seen a man in Grove street the night before, about 11 o'clock, clad only in his night clothes. When Miller approached him he ran through the park at Chicago avenue and Grove street and disappeared.

PETER STICHTER IS EXONERATED.

Coroner's Jury Holds Him Blameless for the Killing of Sidney Martin.

Peter Stichter, No. 2934 Belmont avenue, who shot and killed Sidney Martin on Monday night, was exonerated from all blame by a Coroner's jury yesterday afternoon.

At the inquest yesterday afternoon Stichter explained to the jury's satisfaction that he fired the shot because he mistook Martin for a burglar.

MUST QUIT WEARING TAN SHOES.

Order of White Caps to a Dudish Superintendent of Construction.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Abner Monday of this place, who is superintending his father's work on the Sevierville court-house, has been notified by whitecaps he must work like other laborers or leave. He is also ordered to "quit wearing tan shoes."

DENVER UP IN ARMS.

Fifty Guards with Guns Garrison the Court-House.

FEARFUL OF MOB LAW.

Excitement Over Alleged Tampering with Ballots.

WOMEN TALK OF LYNCHING.

March in a Body of 150 and Threaten the County Clerk.

LATTER KEEPS OUT OF THE WAY.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Taxpayers of Arapahoe County, of which Denver is the seat, have arisen in revolt against the perpetuation of chronic officeholders.

Tonight the court-house is in a state of siege and fifty armed guards patrol the inner corridors, while outside sentries halt everyone who attempts to enter the grounds. Electric lights have been placed so the guards command a view of every approach and with rifles at shoulder stand ready to resist the advance of those who are without the password. Not even the clerks attached to the department are allowed to come within touch of the walls and not a single precaution has been neglected that would give an enemy a chance to surprise the garrison.

Result Changes Over Night.

Last night the County Clerk, who is a candidate for reëlection, refused to allow any representative of the taxpayers to remain within the walls of the court-house where the ballot boxes were stored. At dark the election of George J. Kindel for County Clerk was conceded by Lebert, the present incumbent, by 56, but when the court-house opened this morning the first statement given to reporters was Kindel was defeated by 102, according to the unofficial returns brought in by the judges of election. None of these had been received during the night, and the conclusion was instantly reached the ballots had been tampered with.

The public had anticipated some such crooked work, and the report spread rapidly throughout the city every one of the candidates on the taxpayers' ticket had been counted out and the clerks of the county were still at work falsifying the returns and doctoring the poll books.

Kindel Brings His Shotgun.

Crowds soon gathered in the vicinity of the court-house and George J. Kindel, the candidate whose election was the chief object of attack, came running to the court-house with a shotgun hung over his shoulder. He is a strong admirer of the Rev. Myron W. Reed and anxious to put into practice the latter's doctrines as delivered from the pulpit last Sunday. Reed advocated shotgun law if any crooked work was attempted, and Kindel announced himself as the man who would carry the law into effect.

He ran all the way from his store in the lower part of the city and stopped only long enough to hear the approving remarks of several merchants. He continued on the way to the building where the ballot-stuffers were supposed to be engaged. He entered the building on a run and demanded to see the County Clerk.

Women Take a Hand.

Lebert was out of sight, and after hunting for him for an hour Kindel left for a meeting of the Civic Federation, largely composed of the leading women of the city, which was in session at the time. He told his story. The women looked at the gun with some surprise, but they were in their first election, where local issues were before them, and they expressed themselves favorable to the shotgun theory of elections. They remained in session three hours and then marched to the court-house in a body to the number of 150.

Their coming had been telephoned to the court-house, and Lebert was missing when they got there. After some delay they left with a request to the deputy to have an answer to their demand, which they submitted in typewritten form, before 8 o'clock "or there would be trouble." They intimated plainly there were a lot of men hankering for the pleasure of lynching the clerk and his deputies, and left for home with happy smiles on their faces as though they would not object to taking part themselves in the hanging bee.

Guarding the Corridors.

As soon as they departed a host of deputies was turned into the corridors and the remaining citizens driven out of doors without regard to age or sex. Then the doors were barricaded and the regular clerks were allowed to go home from a side door, with a warning not to return during the evening save at their own risk.

Before 8 o'clock the County Clerk had a deputy at taxpayers' headquarters looking for the chief of the forces to assure him watchers from his side would be permitted to enter the building and stay there the rest of the night with the ballot boxes in plain view. The clerk was told the harm had been done and if the taxpayers came during the night it would be due to the proceedings of the previous night.

No one knows where the County Clerk is at this time, but if his whereabouts can be learned there will be trouble.

R. W. MORRISON MISSES HIS TRAIN.

Ex-Candidate for Judge Has a Lively Time in Madison, Wis.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—R. W. Morrison, accompanied by Dr. T. Henry Ryan, is in the city and has been explaining to every one how Farlin Q. Ball defeated him for Judge of the Superior Court in Chicago. Tonight the two had several controversies with the police. When their hackman asked for his pay they requested a policeman standing by to arrest him for assault and battery. The officer refused. They intended to go to Devil's Lake tonight but missed the train.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

At Baltimore John H. Messner was arrested charged with the murder of Ezekiel Jolly.

At Des Arc, Ark., Lon Ballow, a young business man, was shot and killed by his wife.

At St. Johns it is reported there is great destitution along the south and west coast of Newfoundland.

At Leadville, Colo., $20,000 has been raised for an ice palace. There will be a toboggan slide two miles in length.

At Princeton, Ill., the trial of the Spring Valley mine rioters is under way and the evidence will all be in this week.

J. C. Davis of Rochester, N. Y., arrested at San Francisco and charged with fraud, has disappeared and forfeited his $4,000 bail.

At Mobile Southwestern lumbermen are in session devising plans to do away with commissions to Eastern and English brokers on South American trade.

The Canadian Pacific railway has issued an order refusing future package freight from the West for shipment by water route from Port Williams.

The Rev. William Hinshaw was taken to the penitentiary at Jeffersonville. He will be put at work in the shoe shop and will be made principal of the prison school.

The Milwaukee members of the A. R. U. will bring suits against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road for arrest and false imprisonment on account of the Pullman strike.

At Baltimore the police claim to have convincing evidence that Jerome Cowell, a 12-year-old boy, is the murderer of his adopted parents, Capt. Frederick Lang and his wife.

POT CALLS KETTLE BLACK

ALDERMEN DENOUNCE WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Indiana Avenue Trolley Tangles Mayor Swift and Ald. Mann in a Warm Argument—Motion to Reconsider the Vote Repealing Sunday Shaving Ordinance Is Lost—Widening of the Washington Street Tunnel Is Considered.

Restless on account of the intimations and charges as to boodling directed toward Aldermen, the Council at its meeting last evening pointed the finger of shame at certain members of the Wabash Avenue Protective Association who recently sold their frontage rights to the Union Elevated company. It was a simple expression of opinion brought about through the passage of a resolution offered by Ald. Kent of the Thirty-second Ward. Its source created some surprise, and its presentation was evidently unexpected, but it was swallowed, bait, hook, and sinker, by a unanimous vote, after brief remarks by Ald. Kent and Ald. Coughlin. The document is as follows:

Whereas, Certain persons joined together in an organization known as the Wabash Avenue Protective Association, solemnly pledged each other to oppose the erection of an elevated road in front of their property; and,

Whereas, When offered money for a violation of this contract, many of them proceeded with celerity to betray the others, seemingly only fearful lest their neighbors might secure earlier or greater consideration; and

Whereas, Although these facts are of open record in the chancery proceedings now pending, obtained by the sworn testimony of the persons in question and others, public condemnation has not been sufficiently expressed; and,

Whereas, Such examples, coming from men of wealth and social position, must [unless counteracted by public sentiment] infallibly lead the young to hold lightly such breaches of good faith and common honesty; and

Be it resolved, That the City Council, as representative of the whole citizenship of Chicago hereby expresses its horror and shame at such an instance of perfidy, and deeply deplores that such action is not amenable to law.

Ald. Kent Explains.

Ald. Kent had this to say after the clerk had finished reading and the Aldermen had caught their breath:

"This resolution means exactly what it says. It does not go into the question whether or not a man has the right to give his consent to the construction of railroads. That question is not touched upon at all. I suppose these people have a perfect right to permit, if they are so disposed, a railroad to be built on their street. There are some sanctimonious people who might say that it was some wicked Alderman who induced those people out at the Stock-Yards to steal the city's water. It might be charged, too, that some disreputable Alderman influenced these people on Wabash avenue to betray each other in this matter. When we find such a wretched state of public morals I think it is only proper that we ought to record our disapprobation of it."

Ald. Coughlin then eagerly jumped to his feet. He pushed the resolution along with these brief remarks:

"The fellows referred to in this resolution are the first fellows on every occasion to holler 'Stop thief!' And they are the very persons who, when in their old age get a chance, give the double cross to each other and sell out their neighbors. They are the fellows who have got up indignation meetings and made speeches about every question that could possibly interest the people. I am glad to see a gentleman here who has the nerve to get up and introduce a resolution of this character. I am heartily in favor of the resolution and I hope it will pass."

The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote without further comment.

Ald. Kent said afterward that certain business-men when they bought an ordinance through the Council always said they were forced to do it, that they were sandbagged by the Aldermen. "Here is a case," he continued, "where public officials had nothing to do with the matter."

Trolley Wakes 'Em Up.

Another incident that tended to create interest in an unusually routine meeting was an order introduced by Ald. Mann regarding the petition and permits concerning the Indiana trolley line. It provided "that the Commissioner of Public Works be requested to send to the Council at its next meeting all the papers in his office, or accurate copies thereof, relating to the application and grant of a permit to the Chicago City railway company to construct an electric street car line in Indiana avenue from Thirty-ninth street to Fifty-first street."

Ald. Mann made a little speech in which he said property-owners had called at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works and had been unable to see the petitions, and that he spent half a day there before he could find them. This aroused the Mayor and he made a speech that Ald. Mann afterwards characterized as a lecture, for which he did not thank the Mayor.

The Mayor related while the Alderman was talking that the poles were not put up in Indiana avenue in accordance with the ordinance last year. The Commissioner of Public Works had notified the company that it must put its poles in the middle of the street and remove them from where they are at present.

Ald. Mann added that the order was not intended to criticise the department in any way. He said it had been almost impossible to see the petition or a copy of it in the Department of Public Works. The people desired that the documents referring to Indiana avenue should be made a part of the records of the Council so that they may be accessible to them for reference. "I move," he continued, "to suspend the rules if necessary to pass the order. The facts in this case are exceptional. When the ordinance was passed authorizing the company to operate a street railway on Indiana avenue a provision was inserted which prohibited the company from operating the line by other than animal power, except by obtaining the consent of a majority of the property-owners in the street. That was a very unusual proceeding. Now a petition has been filed but it is practically impossible for the Department of Public Works to allow every one to handle and peruse those papers. I do not mean to convey the idea that there was any disposition on the part of the Public Works Department to keep these papers from the public."

Ald. O'Neill [ironically]—As an employe of the street railway company I want to make an explanation regarding the provision referred to by Ald. Mann.

Ald. Holman—Right you are, Jack.

Ald. O'Neill [pointing his finger toward Ald. Holman [spiteful significantly]—You ought to be the last man in this Council to make that remark. I presented the provision requiring the company to obtain the consent of the property-owners before they could change their motive power. I remember it well, because it was about the only time I was in the majority.

Ald. Madden made a statement reciting the situation in Indiana avenue and explaining why the Thirty-second Ward Alderman wanted the matters in the hands of the Council.

Defends Commissioner Kent.

Then the Mayor said: "In view of the full and free explanation made by the Alderman from the Fourth Ward I see no objection to the order. I think it proper to refute any insinuation or statement made on this floor to the effect that any official of this administration—the Commissioner of Public Works or any other officer—refuses public documents to those who have the right to see them. And in the absence of the Commissioner of Public Works I challenge the statement that public documents have been denied to anybody who had an interest in them or could show any reason for having them submitted for their inspection. There is no ground on which to charge that the public has not free access to all public documents in the hands of the Commissioners or any other official."

Ald. Mann replied: "Well, the lecture by the Chair intended for the benefit of myself is entirely out of order and is not in good taste. When I introduced the order I said then no reflection was intended upon the Department of Public Works. I waited upon the Commissioner of Public Works a few days ago for the purpose of examining this petition with several citizens who had asked me if it were possible to find these documents. They were informed the petition was in the hands of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. I said that was not possible—that it was in the Commissioner's office. We went, however, to the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, but we could not find the petition. I went up-stairs with the gentlemen to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works and was informed by him that the petition was in the hands of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South. I spent considerable time up there, and, happily, thinking of the man who knows everything about an office, I went to the stenographer, and I asked him if he knew anything about the petition. He said 'Yes,' and he handed it to me. I have no intention of reflecting anything upon the Department of Public Works. I simply say that petitions of this sort ought to be kept in a place where they are accessible to the people, and it certainly was not accessible on that occasion. I was informed by these people that they could not get access to this petition, and that they had called there several times before and could get no trace of this petition. I presented the order upon the request of these people, who thought it ought to be incorporated in the public records. I presented it as a respectful order. I did it as a right and as a representative of the people, and I do not thank his Honor the Mayor for lecturing me when endeavoring to do what is my duty as an Alderman."

The order was passed. After the meeting Ald. Mann went up to the Mayor and the matter was discussed, and the two officials parted in a friendly spirit, the Thirty-second Ward representative handing the Mayor a cigar.

Barbers' Petition Denied.

An attempt was made to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance repealing the Sunday barber shop closing ordinance was passed, but it failed. Ald. Campbell made the motion and presented a petition from the barbers. The vote on the motion was as follows:

Yeas—Coughlin, Gleason, Ballard, Best, Campbell, Haas, Revere, Powers, Lawler, Brachtendorf, Maltby, Chapman, Milne, Mann, Kent, Howell, O'Neill—17.

Nays—Judah, Hepburn, Madden, Deist, Doerr, Stuckart, Cooke, Haas, Slepicka, Bennett, Rohde, Engel, Watson, Kahler, Holman, Keats, Mugler, Lammers, Schermann, Lenke, O'Connor, Brennan, Eilert, Hoyer, Schendorf, Larson, Weinbrod, Carrier, Manierre, Finkler, Butler, Foster, Bigane, Sayle, Mulcahy, McCarthy, Merchant, Utesch, Noble, Greenacre—40.

Ald. Coughlin introduced an ordinance authorizing the Plymouth Light and Power company to construct a line for electric lighting purposes in streets and alleys in the district bounded by Jackson street, Lake, Michigan, and Taylor street, and on the west by the south branch of the Chicago River. It was referred to the Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights.

Ald. Kahler introduced an ordinance regulating and providing for the licensing of bicycle repair shops under the supervision of the General Superintendent of Police. It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Widening Washington Street Tunnel.

Ald. O'Connor introduced an order that the Commissioner of Public Works be directed to prepare and submit a suitable ordinance for widening Washington street tunnel from Franklin street on the east side to Clinton street on the West Side. It provided that the width must not be less than 41½ feet on both sides from the outside rail, instead of about 18 inches, as it is at present, thereby jeopardizing the lives of millions of human beings who pass through this death trap annually. That the West Side Street railway company be compelled to do this work at once, at its own expense, after the passage of the ordinance. It was referred to the joint Committee on Streets and Alleys South and West.

Ald. Bigane introduced an ordinance providing that all street railways operating their cars by electricity shall place a watchman at each crossing with steam railroads. The ordinance provided for a penalty of $25 daily. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Also an order on the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance compelling all street railway companies to furnish protection from the elements for their motormen and drivers. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Also an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to tear up the rails and ties of the Chicago and Batavia railroad company in the west side of West Fortieth street, between Randolph and Twelfth streets. The order was passed.

Ald. Finkler introduced an order that the old North Halsted street bridge be placed across the river at Addison and Hunter streets. It was referred to the Finance committee.

Ald. Judah got an ordinance passed authorizing the Detroit stone works to elevate its switch track across the alley between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. The track connects with the Rock Island tracks, which are now elevated.

The Mayor appointed James W. Hedenberg, of the real estate firm of Hedenberg & Son, to the Library Board, to succeed John M. Smyth, resigned. Mr. Hedenberg is a young man, and the junior member of the real estate firm. He resides in the Eleventh Ward.

Ald. Keats, who has labored for some time to get the West Chicago railroad company to give transfer tickets at points where its cross-town lines in Western avenue, Robey street, and Ashland avenue intersect the east and west lines, received a letter from Vice-President Farnum that the company had decided to comply with the request, and would give transfers on the lines named.

CONVENTION OF INDIANA Y. M. C. A.

Session Opens at Terre Haute and New Officers Chosen.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The twenty-sixth annual State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened today and ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the city, and Dr. Tucker on behalf of the churches. President Scot Butler of Butler University made the response, in which he said the association did not seek to enforce arbitrary laws, but endeavored to improve the individual. No President was chosen, but the other offices were elected, as follows: Vice-President, W. S. Roney of this city. Auditor of the Vandalia railroad; Secretary, J. W. Burns, Fort Wayne; Assistant Secretaries, John W. Henke of the Indiana University and Noah Garwick of the Northern Indiana Normal School; Press Secretary, M. A. Hollibach, Indianapolis; Treasurer, John F. Wallick, Indianapolis. Tonight International General Secretary Messer of Chicago gave stereopticon views of Y. M. C. A. buildings throughout the country.

In the Interests of Temperance.

Oberlin, O., Nov. 7.—At today's session of the national convention of the non-partisan W. C. T. U. the following were appointed delegates to the Washington convention of the Anti-Saloon League: Mrs. Cornelia Alford, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, Mrs. T. M. Watson, Mrs. M. A. Hepburn, and Mrs. Anna Wittemeyer. Mrs. Cornelia Alford of Mississippi was chosen President, Mrs. T. B. Walker of Minnesota Vice-President, and Mrs. E. J. Phinney of Ohio General Secretary. Mrs. Springer of Iowa and Mrs. Earle of Illinois were selected as national organizers.

Dr. Withrow Delivers the Sermon.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of Illinois began today. At the meeting tonight Mrs. George T. Page, President of the Peoria association, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Henry M. Hobart, President of the Illinois association. Dr. J. F. Withrow of Chicago delivered the annual sermon, and after the appointment of the Committee on Nominations the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

TROLLEY THROUGH HUMBOLDT PARK.

Majority of West Park Board Said to Favor the Scheme.

The matter of allowing the West Side railway company to strung trolley wires through Humboldt Park on the line of Division street and run street cars under them will come up before the Finance and Improvement committee of the West Park Board this afternoon. The present indications are the desired permission will be granted.

Speaking of the matter yesterday afternoon West Park Commissioner Graham said:

"The matter will come up before the Finance committee this afternoon and while there has been no canvass made I have not the least doubt but that the Commissioners, or a majority, will favor the plan. I, for one, think it is a much needed improvement."

MRS. DR. BARNES IS CLOSE TO DEATH.

Famous Woman Physician Is Clinging to Life by a Thread.

Arcola, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The latest report this evening concerning the condition of the famous woman physician, Mrs. Dr. Barnes, who has been laying at the point of death for the last week, is to the effect that she is barely alive and that her pulse registered 180. It is not thought she can possibly live until morning. Her disease is hypertrophy of the heart.

Will Not Pay to Hear Harvey.

Ashland, Wis., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Only a few people gathered at the Grand Opera-House this evening to hear the lecture of W. H. Harvey "Coin" of Chicago on the silver question. He had previously announced if 200 people had not purchased tickets he would not deliver his lecture here. He told the small crowd to return to the box office and their admission fee would be returned, and said if they would come to hear him tomorrow afternoon no admission would be charged.

Famous Mine Discoverer Dead.

Hill City, S. D., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Rocky Mountain Frank, discoverer of the now famous Holy Terror and Keystone mines, the luckiest prospector and the hardest drinker in the Keystone district, died this afternoon of hemorrhage of the stomach. Mrs. Franklin, his wife, for whom it is said the Holy Terror was named, now at Northfield, Minn., has been summoned. The $100,000 bond on the Holy Terror does not mature until next week.

WHAT WEST-SIDERS ASK.

WANTS MADE KNOWN AT A MEETING IN PRINCESS RINK.

Resolves Itself Finally Into a Discussion Favoring the Building of the Down-Town Elevated Railway Loop in Van Buren Street Instead of Harrison—Ex-Congressman Mann the Principal Speaker—Devotes Most of His Address to Question of Better Transportation.

West Side residents to the number of 1,000 crowded Princess Rink in Madison street last evening to listen to speakers advocating plans designed to help that section of the city. The meeting was called in advocacy of a scheme to transfer the City Hall to Union Park. But that matter was soon lost sight of in the discussion of other matters, and

OSCAR M. BRADY.

finally the sentiment of the meeting was almost entirely directed in favor of the building of the down-town elevated loop in Van Buren instead of in Harrison street.

The whole subject matter was epitomized in the following petition to the State Legislature, which was passed around during the meeting and generally signed:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, do most respectfully petition that the laws relative to the use of the streets in cities of the State of Illinois for elevated railroads be so amended that whenever it becomes necessary for the location, construction, maintenance, and operation of an elevated railroad to be used exclusively as the terminal of two or more distinct elevated railroads, for passengers only, leading to different points; and the City Council of said cities, or any of them, shall after publishing in the official paper of said city or cities thirty days' notice of its proposed action, requesting all persons having objection to such action to appear and present such objections, declare such terminal to be necessary to the best interests of said city and its inhabitants; then and in that case the City Councils of said cities, or any of them, may grant such use of

FRANCIS M. WOOD.

said streets and the right to locate, construct, maintain, and operate an elevated railroad terminal over, along, and upon the same without a petition on the part of the owners of property fronting on the streets so granted for an elevated railroad terminal as aforesaid."

Call for a Caucus to Be Issued.

It was also decided a call should be issued for a caucus of the West Side Aldermen to help out the purposes of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Ald. McGregor of the Thirteenth Ward, who explained the presence of himself and his friends there by saying it was a matter in which the whole West Side was interested, and the Thirteenth Wardens had come down into the Eleventh in order to get a better place for a meeting. Then, after Frank Collier had made an attempt to become identified with the meeting and been squelched, W. H. Alsip was chosen Chairman and A. J. Stone Secretary.

Collier got so far in line at the last selection that he hailed Mr. Stone's name with the cry: "The first man to erect a tall building on the West Side."

Object of the Meeting Stated.

Chairman Alsip stated the objects of the meeting about as follows: "What we want is a construction of the union loop so that the open sewer called the Chicago River shall not act as a perpetual barrier; an extension of Ogden avenue to Lincoln Park; the paving of Madison street with asphalt as far west as Rockwell street, or further if needed; and the location of the City Hall in Union Park. While the West Side has the majority of the votes in Chicago, so far its public buildings consist of the bridewell, the pesthouse, the County Hospital, and the dog pound. It is time the West Side should demand what it has the voting strength to compel at the polls."

Then ex-Congressman Dan Munn was loudly called on for a speech. He began with a eulogy of the West Side, saying it had not only furnished "the best Mayor Chicago ever had" in the person of the late Carter H. Harrison, but "the best Mayor any city ever had" in the person of George B. Swift. The latter, he declared, was the most intelligent, the most conscientious, and the hardest-working Mayor Chicago had ever elected and, what was more, was an enthusiastic West-Sider who would do all he could for that section of the city.

Want Better Transportation.

Col. Munn then made a strong plea for better transportation facilities and argued that what the West Side people wanted was the building of the union loop through Van Buren street, so the people living there could reach their places of business with the least loss of time and effort.

In the course of this argument Col. Munn laid down the principle of law that while the State statute providing for the consent of abutting property-owners in case of the extension of street-car lines was in the main correct, yet when it came to a case like the union loop, where the convenience of an entire section like the West Side depended on its being built in a certain way, the objection of a few property-owners on the South Side ought not to be considered for a moment, and the right of the few ought to yield to the necessities of the many.

"We will make a fair trade with the South Side," said Col. Munn. "They can keep the City Hall if they will give us the union loop in Van Buren street, where it belongs. This is a demand of the people, and the people live on the West Side."

Col. Munn concluded with a defense of Charles T. Yerkes. "It may be said, "he exclaimed, "this movement is in aid of the street car companies, but what difference does it make if we help the railway companies and at the same time we are helping ourselves? As for Mr. Yerkes he has done more for Chicago in the last fifteen years than any man in it, and we need more men of the same nerve and brains."

It was advertized that ex-Congressman Mason would speak, but he sent a note saying he was sick, and begged to be excused.

Must Work as One Man.

Ald. Stanwood was the next speaker. He said:

"The question of this elevated loop has got to be settled before you get your New Year's presents, or it will never be settled at all. The time has come when the West Side must take hold of this thing and fight as one man. It will take six minutes to go the distance between Harrison and Van Buren streets. Fully 250,000 people will ride on the West Side elevated roads daily. It will be an outrage for those people to force us to ride to Harrison street."

North-Siders Interested.

Daniel J. Avery said the North Side people were as much interested in the loop as the West-Siders. He seconded Ald. Campbell's assertion that the first step toward the improvement of the West Side was the extension of Ogden avenue to Lincoln Park.

Frank Collier moved the appointment of a committee of three from each West Side ward on organization, and that the officers of the meeting be made permanent. This was carried.

The Secretary then read a petition to the Mayor and the Common Council to have the City Hall located "at some point within the territory bounded on the north by Lake street, on the east by the Chicago River, on the south by Jackson street, and on the west by Ashland boulevard."

The meeting then adjourned.

HE'S AN ENEMY OF THE TROLLEY.

J. H. McArthur Opposes an Electric Line in Lower Indiana Avenue.

J. H. McArthur filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to enjoin the Chicago City railway company from putting into operation an electric railway on Indiana avenue from Twenty-second street to Thirty-ninth street. The complainant owns property at Nos. 2813 and 2815 Indiana avenue, and he declares that if the defendant company is permitted to carry out its plans a nuisance will be established which will greatly lessen the value of his property.

Wirt D. Walker filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to restrain the Union Elevated railroad company from erecting its road in front of his property in Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street. The bill contains substantially the same charges as were set up in the bills filed by other property-owners.

DEDICATED THE BIG PUNCH BOWL.

Theodore Thomas Furnishes Music and Refreshments to His Friends.

Theodore Thomas gave a reception last night at Steinway Hall for his Chicago friends who presented him with a punch bowl before he went to Europe a year ago. The program consisted of music and the dedication of the punch bowl.

The reception was given for the following:

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague.	Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pullman.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Willing.	Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter.
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour.	Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Porter.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett.	Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Parker.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch.	Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ryerson.
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barnes.	Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stone.
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy.	Mr. and Mrs. William B. Walker.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy.	Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Burnham.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hamill.	Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Chamberlain.
Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hutchinson.	Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner.	Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ripley.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King.	Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field.
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hunt.	Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Waller.
Miss and Mrs. Edson Keith.	Mr. and Mrs. George E. Adams.
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Isham.	Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter.
Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop.	Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth.
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lawrence.	Mrs. H. O. Stone.
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McCagg.	Mrs. J. C. Cooney.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McCormick.	Miss Glessner.
Mr. and Mrs. Philo A. Otis.	Miss Skinner.
	Miss Isham.
	Mr. N. Fairbank.
	Mr. W. A. Fuller.
	Mr. Norman Fay.

The program included a serenade by Brahms heard here for the first time, and also premier selections from "Haensel and Gretel."

EDWARD WALDO EMERSON'S LECTURE

Entertains a Large Audience with Thoughts on a Patriotic Topic.

Edward Waldo Emerson of Concord, Mass., lectured at Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, last evening. His subject was "American Life; Its Privileges and Perils; Its Traditions and Hopes."

He introduced his theme by reference to a residence abroad and the difference between conditions in the Old World and here. America is an open field defended by time and space and principle, he said. It gives active blessings in education, religion, and politics. The youth of the country may enter business or professional life without conscription for the service of the State. He mentioned the establishment of libraries and the facilities for the education of all children with practically no perceptible tax. The danger from armed invasion he dismissed because we are building an effective navy, our coast defenses are being strengthened, and the small regular army and the militia are sufficient to form an organization formidable enough to meet any foreign foe.

One danger to be feared, he thought, was immigration. The ignorant and depraved flee from justice on the other side and seek here a field for anarchy. He condemned unjust and unfair competition in trade; certain methods of education, particularly the athletics of colleges; and also the operations of leaders of political parties. Having pointed out some of the perils, he dwelt upon the traditions and hopes of American life, and was greeted with applause as he closed his peroration.

CHIEF WALKER'S AIDE DE CAMP.

List of Veterans in Illinois Chosen for G. A. R. Honors.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Commander-in-Chief Walker of the G. A. R. issued his fourth general order today announcing his aides-de-camp and special committees.

Special aide in charge of military instruction in public schools is Henry H. Adams of New York City, who will have an aide in each State Aides-de-camp in Illinois are:

C. C. Starkweather, A. M. Schilling, Horace Dexter, L. B. Winslow, E. F. Baker, Theodore F. Brown, Chicago; Louis Krughoff, Nashville; Joseph Fuess, Belleville; S. A. Oliver, Joliet; F. M. Grant, Canton; James Bottom, Sparta; J. H. Freeman, Aurora; R. P. Lytle, Decatur; Charles H. Noble, Dixon; R. B. Chappell, Englewood; C. C. Duffy, Ottawa; J. N. Reece, Springfield; O. H. Damon, Gibson City; J. W. Hutchinson, Greenfield; John S. Wilcox, Elgin; L. B. Church, Cairo; C. H. Castle, Quincy; L. S. Lambert, Galesburg; G. H. Harris, Bloomington; C. A. Partridge, Waukegan; L. B. Coupland, Austin; F. S. Rogers, Downers Grove; Alex Austin, Oak Park; W. T. Boyd, Peoria; A. B. Kipp, Minonk; W. D. Matlock, Mattoon.

PRONOUNCES IT A TISSUE OF LIES.

Secretary White Says There Has Been No Friction in Elks Lodge.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 4, Chicago, the largest lodge in the United States, it was reported yesterday had been suspended by order of Grand Exalted Ruler William Meyer of Philadelphia, and enjoined from doing business because of participation in a wrangle over the meeting place for the annual reunion.

John W. White, Secretary of the local order, said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE last evening:

"This report is an absolute tissue of lies from beginning to end. There has been no friction, no fight, in the order, and there will not be any. There was only a small difference of opinion in regard to the interpretation of a certain law. But this will be amicably settled. The new laws have not yet been approved by the subordinate lodges, and therefore are not yet in force. The Jones matter is a dead letter. That was disposed of a year ago last September."

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SHUFELDT.

He It Was Who Opened Corea to the World by Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—Rear Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, retired, died at his residence in this city this morning, after a long illness, following an attack of the grip and an accident while driving a year ago. He was appointed a midshipman from New York in May, 1839, became Rear Admiral in May, 1883, and retired in 1884. He had a notable record, having opened Corea to the world by treaty, surveyed the Tehuantepec Canal route, and played an important part in the civil war.

Rear-Admiral Shufeldt was well known in Chicago, where two of his brothers reside. One of them established the biggest alcoholic distilleries in Illinois and the other is a clergyman stationed near Chicago.

SMYTH MAKES BIG GAINS.

OFFICIAL CANVASS GIVES HIM 1,047 UNCOUNTED VOTES SO FAR.

Error Discovered in the Thirteenth Ward—This Change Narrows Down the Margin Between Him and Kelly—Mistakes Laid at Doors of Judges and Clerks—Police Returns Generally Found Accurate—Duffy Finds a Few More Ballots in the First.

Evidently through an error on the part of somebody who had the computation of police returns on election day Thomas Smyth, Democratic candidate for Drainage Trustee, was deprived of something over 1,000 votes in the Thirteenth Ward. The police returns from that ward gave him 1,734 votes, while the official count yesterday raised these figures to 2,781, a difference of 1,047. This was the only particularly noticeable discrepancy found.

Election Commissioners Baird, Keenan, and Meier, with Judge Carter and City Attorney West, convened yesterday morning as a Canvassing Board, and began the official count of the returns from Tuesday's election. They cleaned up the first thirteen wards. Nothing occurred to attract attention until the Thirteenth was reached. Then Mr. Smyth and A. J. Jones, another Democratic Drainage candidate, appeared, and requested the privilege of keeping tab on their respective votes, which was granted them.

Mr. Smyth, who first declared he knew nearly everybody in the Thirteenth Ward, said he felt satisfied there was something wrong in the published returns, as they applied to him. Mr. Jones thought there could not be such a small difference, as only two votes between himself and J. J. Duffy, as appeared in the tabulated statements on Wednesday morning from this ward.

Both made small gains, Jones' total coming out 2,628, and Duffy's 2,557, whereas the police returns gave them 2,543 and 2,541 respectively. Duffy, however, gained 165 votes in the First Ward. Except in the case of Mr. Smyth, all the errors discovered were attributed to the work of judges and clerks in counting the fractional votes. The shortage in Smyth's vote was accepted by him as due to false additions and a clerical mistake. The addition of 1,000 to his aggregate brings him nearly up to Mr. Kelly. The margin between them is so close that the result of the count may give Smyth the advantage.

Neither Duffy nor his friends put in an appearance. Unless he could keep up the rate in every ward a gain of 165 in the First would do him no good.

When the board stopped at 5:30 and took a recess until 9 o'clock this morning Judge Carter announced the canvass must be completed by tomorrow night, as he would have to be otherwise engaged. The Commissioners said they could get through by noon tomorrow.

As an indication of how the Republican and Democratic candidates for Superior Court Judge, the two strongest Republican candidates and the strongest and the weakest Democratic candidates for Drainage Trustees ran, the vote by wards thus far canvassed for Ball, Morrison, Eckhart, Boldenweck, Wenter, and Duffy is given below:

Wards.	Ball.	Morrison.	Eckhart.	Boldenweck.	Wenter.	Duffy.
1	1,353	1,225	2,915	2,925	2,925	2,989
2	1,710	950	3,018	3,004	1,913	1,590
3	2,412	909	4,202	4,250	1,941	1,539
4	2,551	1,066	4,961	5,050	2,364	1,730
5	1,771	1,828	3,092	3,147	3,496	3,695
6	1,851	1,851	2,846	2,866	3,415	3,405
7	2,703	1,001	4,703	4,712	2,062	1,944
8	1,184	1,549	2,001	2,030	2,925	2,675
9	2,074	1,804	3,284	3,408	3,617	3,640
10	3,594	2,063	6,305	6,335	4,524	3,548
11	2,395	1,626	4,578	4,410	3,180	2,556
12	4,758	2,527	8,059	8,616	4,831	3,843
13	2,946	1,473	4,950	5,003	3,068	2,537

BOLDENWECK IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

Presidency of Drainage Board May Go to Eckhart or Elsewhere.

William Boldenweck is not a candidate for President of the Drainage Board, and it is said on good authority he is in favor of B. A. Eckhart for that place. It is generally conceded Mr. Eckhart is entitled to the Presidency, and it is understood he is willing if the members-elect on the Republican side are.

But the party leaders say it is not right for Mr. Eckhart and Mr. Boldenweck to assume the former should be made President and the latter Chairman of the Finance committee and then stop. The point is made that during the recent campaign the Democrats took all the credit for the excellent management of affairs in the past. It is well known by those familiar with the workings of the board neither political party is entitled to the credit. The burden of the work was borne by Mr. Eckhart, Mr. Boldenweck, Mr. Wenter, and Mr. Kelly.

The stand taken by Boldenweck and Eckhart gave rise to the report yesterday that possibly a combination might be made between Mallette, Braden, and Carter on the Republican side and Jones and Smith on the Democratic, and the board organized by leaving Eckhart and Boldenweck out. It is understood Mr. Jones is anxious to get on some good committee and would be willing to join in with the Republicans in the organization. Mr. Smyth, it is said, assumes a friendly attitude. It was suggested yesterday President Wenter or Trustee-elect Carter would be elected if such a combination was effected.

Dr. Jamieson, Ald. Madden, Congressman Lorimer, and several other party leaders had a conference yesterday afternoon at which the subject was discussed and a plan of action agreed upon. They do not seem to dictate the appointments, but believe it is unfair for Eckhart and Boldenweck to assume the stand it is said they have taken.

There seems to be a general impression the Chief Engineer and his corps of assistants and Counsel John P. Wilson will not be interfered with. Charles S. Deneen is mentioned for attorney in place of George A. Dawson. Little is said as to who will be slated for clerk if a change is made there. One of the places over which there is promise of a fight is that of Treasurer. The place is held by Melville E. Stone, and James H. Gilbert, President of the Garden City Loan and Trust company, has been picked out as a good man to take care of the board's funds. Mr. Gilbert was Chairman of the Council Finance committee, and the record he made has often been held up to his credit as a financier.

The board will not meet to reorganize until Dec. 1, but the controlling interest, it is understood, will determine its line of policy soon.

COUNTY MUST PAY ITS SHARE.

Cannot Evade Payment of a Just Portion of Election Expenses.

The city is not going to permit the county to evade payment of its portion of Tuesday's election expenses. Chief Clerk Powell of the Board of Election Commissioners says bills will be presented, as usual, to each corporation for its proportionate share of the expenses, and if the county refuses payment some sort of legal pressure may be brought to bear. According to the law, Mr. Powell declared yesterday, the county will have to pay for the ballots, the salaries of judges and clerks, and the cards of instruction, while the city will be obliged to stand the expense attached to printing and the rent for polling places. County authorities contend that the drainage district ought to pay the expenses involved in the election of Drainage Trustees.

President Healy of the County Board yesterday said: "We are bound for the expenses outside of the drainage district, but not for anything else. These will amount to probably $6,000. However, as there were two Judges elected probably we will be willing to pay two-elevenths of the expenses inside the district. The former election of Trustees was not paid for by the county, and I don't think this one will be."

It is estimated that the entire expense of the election will reach $50,000.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Called to Meet at Rockford Two Days After the Republican Gathering.

At the direction of the Democratic State Executive committee Secretary Nelson has issued a call for a Democratic judicial convention to be held at Rockford, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 14, to nominate a candidate for the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Bailey. The special election will be held in December.

The Democrats do not expect to elect their candidate, but the courts have held such an election in the meaning of the law is a general election. Unless the Democrats nominate a candidate they would have to nominate all their candidates in the Sixth Judicial District by petition next year to comply with the election law.

The Republican convention has been called at Rockford Nov. 12. Judge Pleasants of Rock Island, Judge Crabtree of Dixon, and Judge Cartwright of Freeport are mentioned in connection with the nomination.

GAHAN FOR DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

Committee Expected to Seat Him in Spite of Some Opposition.

Thomas Gahan, State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, will be elected Chairman of the Democratic committee when it meets the first week in December to reorganize, unless there is a shift in the present program. It has been understood for some time Gahan was to take the helm, but lately opposition has made its appearance.

The defeat of Duffy for Drainage Trustee far intensified the opposition, and there is likely to be a fight. It will be led by ex-Ald. John McGillen, a personal friend of Duffy, and Secretary Burke has been marked for defeat. Thus far the opposition has not been able to find a candidate who will make a fight against Burke.

There is thought to be little probability of bringing about Gahan's defeat. He is backed by the Hopkins, Trude, and Altgeld interests.

DR. DOWIE'S APPEAL CASE HEARD.

Witnesses Admit They Want Him and His Institutions Removed.

The appeal of Dr. John Alexander Dowie from the fines imposed upon him in Justice Clark's court in Hyde Park last summer on the charge of maintaining a hospital without a license from the Health Department, came up yesterday in Judge Burke's court. Dr. Dowie appealed in seven cases in which fines were from $50 to $100, and one of these, a case tried before the Justice May 9, was selected for trial before a jury.

Dowie's attorney, Mr. Stubblefield, examined the jurors with great care, asking each one if he had any prejudice against his client or against the idea of "divine healing." The jurors were asked if they belonged to any church which had pronounced against healing by faith.

L. G. Maguire, George A. Ewell, and Frank I. Bennett testified to the location of Dowie's "Divine Healing Home," No. 6020 Edgerton avenue, its size, number of rooms, and patients and their apparent ailments. The last two admitted they and other residents in the neighborhood were opposed to Dowie and his institutions and wanted them removed from the avenue.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Before the close of the Northern Illinois German Lutheran Ministers' Conference yesterday a warning was uttered to Lutheran congregations against the Dowie theory and its effects. Dr. Dowie doesn't like the Lutherans and said so recently in a tirade against creeds and sects in general. The discussion at the Lutheran conference yesterday did not formulate any plan to combat Dowie and his methods.

More than 100 members were present when the conference assembled yesterday morning.

The business of the day was opened with the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Spannuth as a representative to lay before the synod a request to arrange with Prof. H. Storckhandt of the St. Louis Seminary for the publication of his lecture on "Exegeses."

The conference will again convene in Chicago, beginning on the first Tuesday after Easter.

MONUMENT FOR THE CHILDREN'S POET.

Committee Appointed to Arrange for a Memorial to Eugene Field.

The suggestion of the R

LOOK FOR A SCAPEGOAT.

ROOSEVELT SEEMS TO BE BOOKED FOR THE ROLE IN NEW YORK.

Politicians Have Turned on Each Other in an Effort to Shift the Blame for the Return to Partial Power of the Tammany Ring—Police Commissioner Must Shoulder the Bulk of the Responsibility—Dr. Parkhurst Out in Another Plain Talk.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The politicians have fallen foul of each other since election day. Warner Miller, for instance, after expressing his satisfaction today over the result in the State, proceeded to score the managers of the local campaign, whom he practically accused of responsibility for the Tammany victory. He said it was not reasonable to suppose that there were many Tammany men in the 40,000 registered voters who did not appear at the polls on election day. By his manner the impression was conveyed that Messrs. Lauterbach, Treat, et al. were responsible for the Republican defeat in this county.

As might have been expected, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County committee, has been unable to endure the taunts of Mayor Strong and Mr. Brookfield, who lay the responsibility for fusion defeat at the gifted lawyer's doors.

"I had not intended to go into details," said Mr. Lauterbach tonight, "but the criticisms of Messrs. Strong and Brookfield are so manifestly unjust that I am compelled to reply to them. As a matter of fact, the administration has done nothing practical to aid the fusion ticket. George Wanamaker is the only man among the officeholders who came to headquarters and contributed to the anti-Tammany campaign fund. I don't say the financial aid of the administration would have elected the fusion ticket, but it would have helped us. To sum up: there is no virtue in a fusion ticket, and the Republicans to be successful must go it alone."

The Republican County committee is preparing a statement to show the vote cast for the candidates on the union ticket in the so-called Lauterbach districts, as compared with the vote for the same nominees in the so-called Brookfield districts, for the purpose of proving by figures which side made the best showing against Tammany Hall.

Committee of Fifty Disgusted.

Over at the Chamber of Commerce the Committee of Fifty are disgusted with the turn affairs took last Tuesday and they were not backward in expressing their opinions.

"What do I think of the election?" said Gustav H. Schwab. "Why, we were beaten, that's all. The sooner the Legislature takes that excise question—in fact, I might say the Sunday blue law question—out of politics the better. The people should determine these matters by popular vote or the Legislature should give them instant relief. The present blue law Sunday enforcement is responsible for defeat, and so long as it remains in politics so long will we be defeated, for the people have demanded repeal."

Then up speaks Dr. Parkhurst again today. The doctor has done a good deal more talking since election than he did before it. Now he's pointing out where the fault lies. He has three reasons for the local defeat. First, the excise; second, the political hodge-podge or fusion; third, the Mayor; and on the poor Mayor he lets himself loose. He was elected, he says, on the ground of non-partisanship. In this particular he has failed constantly and thoroughly.

"There is no use of mincing matters; this is a good time to tell the truth and to tell it straight; and the embarrassing feature of the situation is that the Mayor does not himself appreciate the fact that he has been uniformly false in this respect to the platform upon which he was elected; and his mental constitution seems of such kind as to be unresponsive to the logical approaches that are made to him. For, in reply to charges of this character, he has said that in his appointments he has tried to make their political proportion tally with the political proportion of the ballots that elected him, and that as two Republicans voted for him to one Democrat he has appointed two Republicans to office to one Democrat. Instead of educating the community he has educated it down, and non-partisanship has to the rank and file of our citizens neither so true nor so impressive a meaning as it had when Mr. Strong's Mayoralty term commenced."

Roosevelt to Be the Scapegoat.

Along with all the others comes Commissioner Roosevelt for his share of the cussing, and it was hinted at pretty strongly yesterday that the Republicans are bent on making a scapegoat of him, and holding him responsible for the follies the party may have committed. Mayor Strong and what some term the Ohio gang in New York, who are said to be working in the interest of Gov. McKinley, are said to be the ones who have planned the removal of President Roosevelt. In getting him out they hope to better help along the work of getting McKinley delegates to the next Republican National convention. The Mayor has already taken the first steps toward urging a let-up in the enforcement of the excise laws. That move, it is well understood by the politicians, is aimed at Roosevelt and is intended to force him out of the Police Board, if that can be done without further compromising the administration.

As soon as Mayor Strong got settled in office last winter he set to work to build up a faction of the Republican party in this city that would be favorable to McKinley as the party candidate for President next year. This was a move to break down the political influence of Platt, who is opposed to the nomination of McKinley. How completely the scheme failed, the election on Tuesday demonstrated. Roosevelt is a close political as well as personal friend of Tom B. Reed of Maine, and it is said the Mayor and his Ohio advisers heard some time ago it was Reed who advised Roosevelt to take the Presidency of the Police Board. This never dawned on Strong and his friends until it was too late for them to retrace their steps and there has been quiet warfare ever since. Next January the Republicans here are to reorganize. Then the strength of the three factions will be demonstrated—Platt, the Ohioans, and Roosevelt.

Patrick Egan Scores Joseph H. Choate.

Patrick Egan wrote to Edward Lauterbach today advising him not to put forward in the future on public platforms, or at least not to put forward unmuzzled, such men as Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Egan is a Republican. The specific utterance which led to this arraignment of Mr. Choate is that made recently when, speaking of Tammany men, the lawyer said:

"And we recognize their brogue and the dear little island from which they came, so dear to them—so very dear to us."

"If this were a mere isolated instance of Mr. Choate's venom against Irish-Americans," writes Mr. Egan, "I would deem it unworthy of serious notice, but from the fact that not very long ago he flagrantly violated all rules of courtesy and of decency when, as a guest at an Irish-American banquet he openly insulted the nationality of his hosts, and that on a still more recent occasion when he insulted the entire foreign-born element of this city. I must conclude that his latest fling was deliberate and premeditated."

Mr. Choate would not allow himself to be seen tonight with reference to Mr. Egan's letter.

PLURALITY IS NOW NEARLY 20,000.

Maryland Jumps from 30,142 Democratic to 19,113 Republican.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The official total vote of the State is: Lowndes, 125,018; Hurst, 105,905; Republican plurality, 19,113. In 1891 the vote for Governor was: Brown (Dem.), 108,530; Vannost (Rep.), 78,388; Democratic plurality, 30,142. The Republican plurality on the total Congressional vote last year was 2,474.

The Republicans have elected sixty-five out of ninety-one members of the House of Delegates. In the Senate they will be in the minority, the eleven Democratic holdover Senators saving the opposition party. The Senate will stand fourteen Democrats, twelve Republicans, but it is not at all unlikely that the anti-Gorman Senators, of which there are three, will combine with the Republicans in organizing. A Republican will certainly succeed United States Senator Gibson.

TO PROSECUTE GORMAN REPEATERS

Reform League in Maryland Has Point Blank Evidence Against Cropks.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Many crooked Democratic politicians in this city are trembling in their boots, and several prominent Gorman machine workers are reported as making arrangements to leave the State. The Republicans and the Reform League are preparing to make it hot for them.

"Some of these crooks will likely land in the penitentiary before we get through with them," said a leading Democratic member of the Reform League. "We are not content with defeating the bosses at the polls," he continued, "but we purpose to prosecute every man who took part in the dirty fraudulent work last Tuesday."

Since the election the tough element in certain wards, which kept quiescent on election day, is making itself known. Republicans and Independents are being assaulted and threatened, and a number of cases are now on the dockets of the Police Magistrates. The Reform League has secured point-blank evidence against a number of repeaters.

OFFICIAL FIGURES ON OHIO'S VOTE.

Republican Plurality for Governor Is Given at 95,348.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—The Republican State committee tonight figured the Republican plurality for Governor in Ohio at 95,348. The Democrats carried only twenty-six of the eighty-eight counties in the State.

No effort has been made to figure the total vote cast, but it is believed to be one of the largest in the history of the State.

The official count will not materially change the net results. Following are the pluralities by counties:

Counties.	Rep. plur.	Dem. plur.
Adams	180	....
Allen	....	884
Ashland	....	400
Ashtabula	4,750	....
Athens	2,894	....
Auglaize	....	400
Belmont	1,515	....
Brown	....	163
Butler	....	2,647
Carroll	1,044	....
Champaign	1,308	....
Clark	2,095	....
Clermont	112	....
Clinton	1,823	....
Columbiana	8,500	....
Coshocton	....	101
Crawford	....	1,838
Cuyahoga	11,683	....
Darke	....	430
Defiance	....	325
Delaware	1,024	....
Erie	1,367	....
Fairfield	....	1,276
Fayette	1,177	....
Franklin	....	285
Fulton	1,451	....
Gallia	2,045	....
Geauga	1,823	....
Greene	2,311	....
Guernsey	1,500	....
Hamilton	11,953	....
Hancock	806	....
Hardin	809	....
Harrison	1,096	....
Henry	....	662
Highland	807	....
Hocking	184	....
Holmes	....	1,675
Huron	1,836	....
Jackson	1,638	....
Jefferson	2,457	....
Knox	449	....
Lake	2,206	....
Lawrence	2,242	....
Licking	....	456
Logan	2,233	....
Lorain	3,000	....
Lucas	5,324	....
Madison	741	....
Mahoning	1,130	....
Marion	....	356
Medina	1,507	....
Meigs	2,393	....
Mercer	....	1,575
Miami	1,550	....
Monroe	....	1,724
Montgomery	2,525	....
Morgan	1,054	....
Morrow	729	....
Muskingum	537	....
Noble	550	....
Ottawa	....	400
Paulding	806	....
Perry	653	....
Pickaway	....	784
Pike	425	....
Portage	1,464	....
Preble	519	....
Putnam	....	917
Richland	....	411
Ross	1,014	....
Sandusky	....	59
Scioto	2,288	....
Seneca	....	323
Shelby	....	920
Stark	2,184	....
Summit	1,562	....
Trumbull	3,840	....
Tuscarawas	631	....
Union	1,410	....
Van Wert	95	....
Vinton	751	....
Warren	1,638	....
Washington	1,564	....
Wayne	....	500
Williams	862	....
Wood	1,508	....
Wyandotte	....	388
Total	116,212	20,864

QUAY'S KENTUCKY CONTRIBUTION.

None of the Money Was to Be Used to Defeat Blackburn.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—An interesting story that cropped out here today relates to Senator Quay's contribution to the Republican campaign fund in Kentucky.

It appears the Republican managers of the Kentucky campaign ran short of the sinews of war and made application to the Pennsylvania leaders. The request came to Senator Quay, who replied the Pennsylvania Republicans had as much as they could carry, but he would contribute $1,000 on his own account, and his check for that amount was inclosed.

The condition, however, was imposed that no part of it should be used to encompass the defeat of the return of Blackburn to the United States Senate. No reason was assigned for this strange request, but it is supposed to have been made from motives that have their source in that strange quality known as Senatorial courtesy.

TO ABANDON FREE SILVER ISSUE.

Thought to Be the Only Hope of Reuniting Alabama Democracy.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 7.—A conference will be held here tomorrow night between United States Senators Morgan and Pugh and free silver members of the Alabama Congressional delegations to determine whether or not they will continue the prosecution of the free silver campaign inaugurated by the Democratic party in this State. Leading Democrats are seriously considering the advisability of stopping all discussion of currency inside the party and turning their attention to reuniting the Democratic party for the coming contest. It is feared that further agitation of silver inside the party may bring on a pronounced split and the loss of the State to the Democracy.

DISPENSARY LAW IS DISCUSSED.

State to Be Allowed a Change of Venue in Certain Cases.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 7.—The dispensary law for the first time was made an issue in the debate in the Constitutional convention today on the proposition to give the State the same right to change the venue as is accorded a defendant. This was introduced solely to secure dispensary convictions when it was found impossible to do so in cities like Charleston or Columbia. The convention by a vote of 71 to 57 refused to adopt that provision, but by a vote of 72 to 59 it gave the Legislature permission to allow the State to ask a change in cases to be prescribed by it, which means that it will be allowed in dispensary cases.

KENTUCKY PLURALITY IS GROWING.

Legislature Is Still in Doubt but It Looks Republican.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—The returns now give Bradley a plurality of over 17,000. Counties not yet heard from, some seven or eight, are expected to swell these figures.

The result in the Legislature is still doubtful, with the chances in favor of the Republicans on joint ballot.

The prospects of Blackburn's return to the Senate do not look very good at present.

Any One of These for Senator.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8.—Frank Willing Leach has declared for a Philadelphian for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cameron. Owing to his closeness to Senator Quay his declaration is regarded as significant. He said: "I have no personal choice, but any one of the following will bring credit to the office, the city, and the party—namely: John Wanamaker, George S. Graham, John Russell Young, Boies Penrose, or Charles C. Harrison."

Pluralities in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 7.—The Supreme Court Judges on the Republican ticket receive nearly the same pluralities as the Governor. The vote as far as counted shows Wells, for Governor, 2,300 ahead, and Allen, for Congress, 400 ahead. The final count will not vary much from these figures. No further returns have been received today from the legislative ticket.

Political Notes.

Ex-Chief Justice William H. Holt of Frankfort, is announced as a Republican candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky.

Semi-official returns of New York State on the head of the ticket show: King, Dem., 501,959; Palmer, Rep., 593,746; Palmer's plurality, 91,787.

Prince Victor—Carl Upmann's best 5-cent cigar. Finest ever offered for the money.

WELCOME BACK THE BOSS

ALL WASHINGTON HONORS THE FORMERLY BERATED SHEPHERD.

Newly-Elected Congressmen Are Talking of a Combine to Put Grease on Tom Reed's Speakership Track—New Representatives Outnumber the Old and Unless They Get Proper Recognition They May Flag the Presidential Express from Maine with Joe Cannon.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd returned in triumph to the National capital this evening and amid towering palms, such as any conqueror might feel proud of, greeted his fellow-townsmen, from whom he has been separated for a score of years. Business men of Washington grouped themselves about the tall form of the man who made the city what it is today, and a section of the Marine Band stationed in the gallery discoursed appropriate selections, which kept the crowd moving and in good humor.

It was not a full dress affair in any sense of the word, but in accordance with the invitation of the Board of Trade everybody was made welcome without regard to race or sex. At the outset of the reception the members of the District of Columbia soldiery, in fatigue uniform, presented themselves and were followed by the fire department and policemen. Then came the citizens, men, women, children, and little bits of kids all eager and anxious to grasp the hand of the gracious, genial, and smiling recipient of their attentions.

It was a great night for the man who made Washington. One of the pleasantest events of the evening occurred when Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, stepped forward from the crowd and shook Mr. Shepherd's hand. As the maker of the city and its present custodian were thus joined in friendly handclasp the feeling of the crowd found vent in a most enthusiastic manner, which temporarily drowned the music by the Marine Band. Willard's Hall, where the reception was held, was hardly large enough to accommodate all those who wanted to pay their respects, but during the hour and a half the affair lasted several thousand people participated in "Welcoming back Alec Shepherd" as some of the old-timers present expressed it.

* * *

Some new members of the House who have arrived here to look for homes and prospect the ground generally say that Mr. Reed will not have a walkover for the Speakership unless he treats them fairly. One of the freshmen, who naturally enough declined to have his name used, outlined the plan of campaign this evening as follows:

"There has been a good deal of consultation and correspondence informally among the new members, and as a result they are beginning to think they must be recognized with a large R. Approximately, there are 140 new men to 104 who were in the last Congress. Some of the new men were in a previous Congress, but according to the traditions of the House that doesn't count, and we must be all put at the tail end of committees. If the old members expect to hog everything we may have something to say about the organization of the House."

All the gossip which has so far been printed about the organization of the House and the make-up of the committees has ignored the new members entirely. I know for certain that many of them chafe under this condition of affairs and have about concluded not to allow the tail to wag the dog. There has been some talk already of picking out some such man as Joe Cannon and running him for Speaker in opposition to Reed. The Illinois man may be willing to make the race if he knows for certain he is not to be put at the head of the Appropriations committee. At any rate his name is being canvassed and, since I have been here, a number of people have spoken to me about it.

"One thing I know for certain, and that is the McKinley managers would be glad to see some opposition to Reed for Speaker developed. They do not care what is said so he was elected Speaker of the House by acclamation, for it would give him a prestige in the race for President not easy to overcome. The people might believe that a man who was the unanimous choice of the Republican Representatives ought to be a strong candidate.

"The disaffection of the new members and the schemes of the McKinley boomers may, after all, compel the man from Maine to make a fight for the place. Of course, there is no one who is so well qualified for the place, but all the same there may be a fight, and if there is Cannon's name is likely to figure in it. He was a candidate in the Fifty-first Congress, and, whether he wants to be or not, he may be brought before the caucus the last day of this month."

* * *

"Like all other Territories, no matter which political party may be in power," remarked Delegate Flynn, "Oklahoma has been constituted a sort of roosting place for broken-down politicians. Out of sixty-seven Federal appointments in our Territory sixty-two were conferred upon carpet-baggers, most of whom hail from the Sunny South.

"When Congress meets a determined effort will be made to secure the admission of Oklahoma as a State, and no valid reason can be urged against this step. So far as population is concerned, we already have more people than Arizona and New Mexico combined living within our borders, and this cannot be brought up against us by the Solons on the other end of Pennsylvania avenue. There seems to be a fear that if more States are added to the Union, particularly from the Western section of the country, it will merely increase the silver forces in the United States Senate. That is a fine argument to advance as an excuse for not conferring Statehood upon the Western Territories.

"There is nothing in the construction of the United States Constitution that prescribes a population qualification as a necessary adjunct for Statehood; neither is there any suggestion that because a certain idea prevails in a particular locality it shall be isolated from the rest of the world. Should the Territories be admitted as full-fledged States there would be a considerable lopping off in the expense account of Uncle Sam, and we purpose to make a fight on this line just as soon as Congress will give us a chance to present evidence."

* * *

Auditor Holcomb, who has been making an investigation of the accounts kept by the Librarian of Congress, declares that the system maintained by Librarian Spofford does not secure the best results either for the government or the public. Among his duties he must render to the Treasury Department a statement regarding copyright fees, which average over $100 daily.

Rendition of these accounts has been greatly delayed and the Librarian has declared that the multifarious duties of his office and an inadequate clerical force are responsible for the trouble.

"Whatever be the cause," remarked Auditor Holcomb, "a remedy should be found. I would respectfully suggest that Congress be urged to separate the duties of Register of Copyrights from those of the Librarian of Congress, enacting such laws as would promote the interests of the public in securing prompt action in copyright letters, and at the same time protect the interests of the government in securing prompt returns of moneys received from copyright fees."

No reference is made in the report to the recent shortage of the accounts of Librarian Spofford which led to his paying over to the Treasury Department $32,000, which it was claimed had been withheld from the copyrights and other fees.

* * *

Supt. Machen of the free delivery service of the Postoffice Department returned to Washington today from his investigating trip to Chicago and Toledo. Assistant Postmaster-General Jones had a conference with Mr. Machen as to the results of his visit to these cities, but it was stated no report would be made for the present. There are a number of defense reports and a great deal of documentary evidence on the part of the letter carriers to be gone over before any conclusion can be reached at the Postoffice Department.

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"If the Democrats keep on at the rate they have been going recently in our State," remarked Congressman-elect Connelly of Illinois, "they will have to get up petitions to get their names on the ballots, for they have not been getting the 2 per cent which the law requires them to have to secure a party designation.

"So far as the result in the Eighteenth District is concerned, it means the death knell of free silver in Illinois, for the opposition has declared that the fight they had inaugurated on this issue was a test which they courted. Now they have been knocked out completely. Such men as Bryan and Bland only disgusted honest Democrats with their twaddle.

"We have heard the last of free silver in Illinois, and even Buck Hinrichsen admits the hopelessness of the cause of which he was such a champion."

* * *

A board for the examination of army officers for promotion has been ordered to meet at Fort Leavenworth, the detail being as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; and Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Capt. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. William P. Lippitt Jr., Assistant Surgeon; and George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, Recorder. Lieut.-Col. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed for service during the examination of infantry officers only, and Capt. Carter will act as a member of the board for all other examinations.

Officers who have been ordered before this board comprise First Lieutenants James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry; Colville P. Terrett, Adjutant Eighth Infantry; Frank B. Jones, Adjutant Twenty-second Infantry, and Roland G. Hill, Twentieth Infantry.

* * *

Secretary Lamont this afternoon signed the permit for the construction of the sea wall along the Chicago lake front, the project to be completed under the supervision and in accordance with the recommendations of Maj. Marshall, the engineer officer in charge at Chicago. Notification to this effect was sent Commissioner Kent of the Board of Public Works, and the plans submitted by that body met with the approval of the Secretary of War.

FOR ARMAMENT OF LAKE VESSELS.

Congress Will Be Asked to Supply Them with Rapid-Fire Rifles.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—In view of the President's decision in the case of the bid of the Detroit Dry Dock company that under existing treaties naval vessels cannot be built on the great lakes, the Navy Department will now press upon Congress the importance of allowing its estimate of $500,000 for the accumulation of a supply of rapid-fire rifles for the auxiliary navy.

One of the most forcible arguments that will be presented is the fact that Great Britain already has a number of small war vessels which can be quickly taken into the great lakes through the Canadian canals, and in time of war ravage our great lake cities, which are now defenseless.

With a proper supply of guns on hand, however, it is argued a large number of the magnificent American lake steamers could be rapidly armed in an emergency and could easily overpower the British gunboats, which are not armored vessels.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Mayor Pingree at tonight's Council meeting started a movement to have the treaty of 1817 between this country and Great Britain relating to the maintenance of only one warship on the great lakes abrogated. The move has its origin through the recent refusal of the authorities at Washington to enter into a contract with a Detroit ship-building firm for the construction of two warships for which they were the lowest bidders. The Mayor in a message roasted the National Government for its timidity in being afraid to offend England, and asked the Council to take hold of the matter. The Council straightway adopted resolutions asking Congressman-elect Morlias, from this district, to offer a resolution when Congress assembles to break the treaty, and authorized the Mayor to start an agitation all along the lakes to have other cities take like action.

National Capital Notes.

The Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order against the Heliograph company of St. Louis, Mo.

Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $179,036,475; gold reserve, $92,851,386.

The examination of the battleship Texas, in dry dock at New York, has verified the theory of Engineer-in-Chief Melville as to the cause of its failure to attain its estimated horse-power owing to hot condensers.

Capt. W. P. Evans, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed to duty as military instructor at the Wisconsin State University in place of Lieut. Chyonoweth, who resigned the post because of dissatisfaction at the outcome of the recent hazing there.

Solicitor-General Conrad will move to advance the case of the United States vs. the Stamford estate on the Supreme Court docket. The motion will probably be granted because of the importance of the case to the government and to the university.

Capt. C. L. Hooper of the revenue cutter Rush will recommend to the Treasury Department that all sealing in Bering Sea be discontinued for a time in the interest of the preservation of the seal. Where there were 7,000,000 seals in 1862 there are now less than 300,000.

Secretary Smith has rendered a decision construing a provision in the sundry civil bill of 1894, relative to soldiers' additional homestead entries. He reverses a former ruling of the department and holds that the law intended to validate all such certificates issued.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister, formally denies the accuracy of a published report to the effect that John H. Manley and other Americans were arrested by the Mexican authorities in 1889 and afterwards compelled to work in the coal mines. The Minister says there is not a shadow of foundation for the story.

Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska is in Washington to attend the hearing of the case of the Commercial club of Omaha against certain railroads centering in Omaha and Council Bluffs. He also will present his argument on the appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury from the beet sugar growers of the country against the decision of the Controller of the Currency in the sugar bounty cases.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy Paymaster-General Edwin Stewart recommends an increase of the navy supply fund from $200,000 to $500,000. This will enable the navy to keep on hand an adequate supply of needed materials at the different yards, purchased after advertisement, instead of being obliged as at present to purchase them in the open market on emergency applications.

LIBRARY EXTENSION IS DISCUSSED.

Chicago Library Association the Guest of Northwestern University.

The Chicago Library Association was the guest of the Northwestern University yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock a meeting was held in the assembly-room of Orrington Lunt Library Building. An address of welcome was made by President Henry Wade Rogers, and this was followed by an address on "Library Extension" by J. W. Thompson, President of the Board of Directors of the Evanston Public Library.

The principal subject was "Library Coöperation with School and Literary Clubs." The topic was discussed by Prof. Henry L. Boltwood, Principal of the Evanston High School; Mrs. W. T. Herbert, President of the Evanston Woman's club; and Miss Lutie E. Stearns of the Milwaukee Public Library.

A general discussion followed the addresses, after which the club visited the various college buildings.

LOOKED UPON AS A BRITISH GRAB GAME.

How the People of Alaska View the Boundary Question.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—A. Carpenter, formerly editor of the Alaska Newsat Juneau, has returned from the North and says the people in the Territory are in favor of excitement over the boundary question.

He stigmatizes the attempt of the Canadian surveying party to locate the line according to their charts as a grab up of England. The great scheme of England, he says, besides the natural greed for the gold of the Yukon, is to establish a coaling station and a port of entry on the Alaskan coast, so that she may occupy a position of vantage in the event of an Oriental war.

PAPERS READ BY CHICAGO WOMEN.

Mrs. Lindon W. Bates and Mrs. Mildred W. Adams Entertain Women's Clubs.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—At the evening session of the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs' convention Mrs. Lindon W. Bates of Chicago and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson of California entertained an audience that filled the church. The former spoke on "The Forces Represented by the Club Movement" and the latter on "Club Conscience." Mrs. Mildred W. Adams of Chicago also read a paper on "Living as a Fine Art." The next annual convention will be held in Detroit.

Lecture at Oak Park Baptist Church.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones will speak tonight in the Baptist church of Oak Park on "The Silent Companionship; or, a Plea for Our Dumb Relations." The lecture is free.

LONG DROUGHT IS BROKEN

RAIN GENERAL IN ILLINOIS AND THE NORTHWEST STATES.

Comes to the Relief of the Farmers and Barely Saves the Crops That Were Threatened with Destruction—Prairie Fires Extinguished and an Immediate Danger Averted—Moisture That Has Long Been Needed—First Snow of the Season in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The drought was broken yesterday in the Northwest and a generous fall of rain has come at the last minute to save the crops. The farmers in Illinois have been in despair for weeks at the continued absence of moisture, with fields drying up, wells and cisterns empty, and the prospect staring them in the face of a destruction of crops. In many places there was a more immediate danger from prairie fires. All these fears have been set at rest by the opportune rain.

Arcola—The drought was broken in this city this evening by a drenching rain. This is the first rain that has fallen here for nearly three months.

Bloomington—Rain has been falling at intervals throughout the day and evening. The country has been suffering seriously. The streams are all dry and most of the wells and cisterns. The dust has been lying an inch deep on the roads. There have been many field and wood fires and many acres of standing corn have been destroyed, and farm residences, barns, and cribs endangered.

Decatur—Heavy rain is falling this evening. It is the first in many weeks and has long been needed.

Virginia—A steady, soaking rain the last forty hours broke the four months' drought in this section. Wheat and pastures needed the rain badly.

DROUGHT BROKEN IN OTHER STATES.

Opportune Fall of Rain Comes to the Relief of Farmers.

In other States the rain was generous and prairie fires have been quenched, farm lands drenched, and wells and cisterns filled, giving rise in some sections to meetings of thanksgiving.

Indiana.

Valparaiso—Rains last night and today save the winter wheat and stops the marsh fires which have been raging so furiously.

Crown Point—A soaking rain is falling in this section tonight, which is fast checking the forest fire on the Kankakee River and the numerous prairie fires, which have been doing much destruction in Porter, La Porte, and Lake Counties during the last two weeks. Tonight is the first night in the last fifteen days that the farmers can go to bed and feel safe. It is the first rain in twelve weeks.

Michigan.

Lansing—The rain which fell throughout Lower Michigan last night and this morning was the first that had fallen in many weeks. While the rain was general, it was not copious enough to be of any lasting benefit. It is doubtful if the ground was wet to the depth of one inch, so that the most benefit to be derived will be the keeping of the tops of wheat and grass green for a few days longer. It cannot be hoped that the roots were materially benefited. What is needed in all parts of the State is a soaking rain of a week's duration. A much more copious rain set in tonight, and it is hoped the drought will be effectually broken.

Holland—Copious rains fell here last night and all day. Winter wheat and pastures needed it much. Many farmers were in want of water for their cattle.

Missouri.

Jefferson City—Copious rains have fallen throughout Central and Southwest Missouri, and the prospect for winter wheat is greatly improved. Wheat out of the ground is looking fine and growing vigorously. A considerable amount planted during the drought has not come up, but this rain is expected to bring most of it out. Owing to the drought the acreage will not be so large as usual, but a good crop is now assured, and the farmers are rejoicing and in some parts of the State are holding thanksgiving meetings.

Nebraska.

Omaha—It rained throughout Nebraska last night and still continues today in many sections. This is believed to be in time to save all fall seeding, although the grains are not probably as heavy as they would have been but for the extended dry weather.

Ohio.

Columbus—The recent rains throughout Ohio have had a wonderful effect upon the fall pasturage that had been burned out by the heat and drought of the summer, fields everywhere being as bare of vegetation as if swept by fire. The rains have caused the grass to sprout and farmers are no longer compelled to give their stock dry food as was the case the previous two months. The present warm weather accompanied by moisture has also helped the wheat, and where the fields looked as if there was no prospect of a crop of the winter variety they are now green and the wheat gives promise of taking root sufficiently to stand the rigors of a hard winter. The rain has also enabled the farmers to secure their fodder in good shape and added to the betterment of all sorts of fall crops and the closing up of farm work before cold weather sets in. The local Weather Bureau believes reasonable rains will follow all through the month of November.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee—The snow and rain storm which has prevailed throughout Wisconsin during last night and today has done a great amount of good. In some sections it has been three months since there has been any rain. All of the forest and marsh fires which have been burning for weeks in the Central and Northern portions of the State have been extinguished.

Madison—The three months' drought was broken today by rain. It is general in this section of the State and will be worth thousands of dollars to farmers who have so far been unable to do anything towards preparing grounds for next year's crops.

Iowa.

Des Moines—The rainfall here has been light, not exceeding a fraction of an inch. At the present time there is promise of a snow-storm before morning. The only crop affected is winter wheat, of which there is comparatively little planted in this State. The pastures have been abundant up to this time. But farmers and stockmen have been complaining much of lack of water in wells and springs. Thousands of cattle have during the last few weeks been driven to rivers and flowing creeks for water, the ordinary supply being exhausted. The rainfall must be heavy to relieve this want and the needs of the long winter months.

Marshalltown—Drought in this section was broken by a copious all-night rain. It is still cloudy and threatening.

SIGNS OF WINTER IN NORTHWEST.

Snow in Parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Dakotas.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Snow is falling all over Central and Southern Minnesota today. At Austin six inches of snow fell last night, and at Winona a foot. This is the first of the season. Reports from South Dakota, Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Western Wisconsin report the first real snow of the season, in some places over a foot deep being reported.

At Ashland, Wis., it also snowed today and it is reported a blustering snowstorm became prevalent over Northern Wisconsin, and about three inches of snow fell this afternoon.

Drought Continues at Cairo, Ill.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The drought remains unbroken in this locality with the exception of a few local showers. Fall wheat is suffering. About the usual acreage was sown and that in the ground early sprouted and came up, but looks sickly and yellow.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE FIZZLES OUT.

New Men Start the Trains and There Is No Disturbance.

Devil's Lake, N. D., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Great Northern strike practically ended today, with victory for the railroad. Freight trains were sent out today manned principally by new men. A special train arrived with a large force of deputies, new conductors, and brakemen. The new men were put to work as fast as the old men refused to go out and there was no disturbance.

Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 7.—United States District Judge Hanford issued an order restraining strikers on the Great Northern from interfering with the operation of the road. The injunction was telegraphed to Spokane and given to Deputy United States Marshals for service.

IN M'KINLEY'S COUNTY OF STARK.

Figures Showing How the Election Went in His Immediate Bailiwick.

Canton, O. [where McKinley resides], Nov. 5.—Republicans today scored an unqualified victory, electing their ticket from top to bottom. On the head of the ticket Republicans polled 3,009, Democrats 2,442, Populists 688, and Prohibitionists 116 votes in the city. The best estimates at midnight place the Republican plurality in the county at 1,200. The legislative ticket is elected by a stronged plurality.

Alliance, Stark Co., O., Nov. 5.—Complete returns from this city and township give a Republican majority of 600 on head of ticket, a Republican loss of 150 over the vote of two years ago. Coxey more than doubled the Populist vote here over last year.

TRUTH is good enough for us—space costs no more for Honest Advertising than it does for Falsism—then how foolish it is to attempt to fool your patrons—merchants only fool themselves—you can't get fooled with—

SHOE VALUES

Like These:

Men's French Enamel, Calf Lined, Cork Sole Shoes—
London or Derby Last—every style toe—very dressy—very comfortable—anywhere—any time $6.00—but here—now..... $4.27

Men's Genuine Calf Skin "Invisible" Cork Sole Shoes—
In Lace and Congress—three styles of toes—well worth $4.00—At..... $2.50

THE STERLING
SOUTH WEST CORNER STATE AND JACKSON STS

ANOTHER RAID ON THE POOL-ROOMS.

Barney Zacharias Opens Again and Is Once More Visited by Police.

The vigorous illustration of the manner in which police power can be managed, exhibited to the men "on 'Change" on Wednesday afternon, did not affect the opening of Barney Zacharias' place again yesterday afternoon.

Chief Badenoch called the bluff, and fifty prisoners were locked up and booked on the charge of being inmates of a gambling-house.

The fact that Keeper Zacharias had been arrested without a warrant on the occasion of the first raid made it necessary to do the work all over again.

The ninety-nine men were all discharged, and for this reason they apparently imagined they had gained a great point at law, taking up their occupation "on 'Change" the same as before.

This time, however, the warrant was secured for Zacharias, charging him with keeping a pool-selling establishment.

Detectives McCarthy and Loftus conducted the raid, assisted by Detectives McKeough, Murnane, Magner, Marks, Hirsch, Stible, and Evans.

The latter went into the place an hour in advance of the others, and afterwards swore out the complaint on which the warrant was issued.

The raid took place at 3:30, and was similar in every respect to that of Wednesday.

Detective Evans says he holds enough evidence to convict, having secured one of the "books" used in "speculating" in the "stocks."

Six patrol-wagons were called and the prisoners were carted away to the Harrison Street Station.

In regard to the manner in which his authority was ignored Chief Badenoch had little to say.

"Those are gamblers' tactics," he remarked. "I suppose we can play our game as long as they can theirs—and perhaps longer."

The Harrison Street Police Station was packed yesterday morning with all grades of alleged gamblers, the result of the raids made by the police on Wednesday afternoon at No. 174 Clark street and No. 208 State street. Evidence was given, and after the court had examined it he said he would have to discharge them all, as the testimony was

NEW CRISIS IN TURKEY.

CHANGE IN MINISTRY GIVES THE SULTAN HIS FINAL CHANCE.

Patience of the Powers Exhausted and Definite Action Must Now Be Taken to Insure the Safety of Armenians and Christians—Spirit of Rebellion Growing That Threatens to Engulf the Throne in an Internal War—Fresh Outrages Are Daily Reported.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.—A new Turkish Ministry has been formed, as follows:

Hali Rifat Pasha—Grand Vizier.
Said Pasha—President of the Council of State.
Tewfik Pasha—Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Hassan Pasha—Minister of Marine.
Riza Pasha—Minister of War.
Memduh Pasha—Minister of the Interior.
Abdur Rahman Pasha—Minister of Justice.
Sabri Pasha—Minister of Finance.
Arifi Pasha—Minister without portfolio.

Riza Pasha was Minister of War in the last Cabinet. Hassan Pasha was Minister of Marine in the late ministry. Hali Rifat Pasha is the ex-Minister of the Interior, and Tewfik Pasha has just come here from Berlin, where he was Turkish Ambassador to Germany. Said Pasha was Minister for Foreign Affairs in the late Cabinet and previously Grand Vizier.

Porte Promises Definite Action.

Said Pasha promised to give the Ambassadors of the powers a definite reply within two days as to what steps the Porte intends to take for the restoration of order in Armenia and to provide for the protection of Christians in that part of the Turkish Empire.

This was the point especially alluded to by the Ambassadors on Tuesday last, when they called separately and represented that the present state of affairs in Armenia could not be allowed to continue, and that if adequate measures were not shortly taken to bring about the restoration of order the powers would be compelled, acting in concert, to take their own steps in the matter.

No combined action of such grave importance upon the part of the powers has been taken for years past, and the fact that the Porte was reminded of the intervention of the powers in Servia at the time of the massacre of 1860 is considered as a direct warning to the Sultan that Europe will intervene to restore order in Armenia unless the Turkish Government acts promptly.

Situation Grows Worse Daily.

As each day passes, however, the situation becomes more and more alarming and adds to the difficulty of the task before the Porte and possibly before the European powers. From Syria especially the most disquieting rumors are coming, and that they are based on facts is shown by the mobilization of twenty battalions of Redifs out of the sixty available and the steps being taken to dispatch them as promptly as possible to that portion of Asiatic Turkey. This lends color to the report that the Armenians are receiving support from unexpected sources and that the Turkish Government may soon be face to face with an open and widespread revolt against the rule of the Sultan.

Spirit of Rebellion in the Army.

Arrests of Armenian and Turkish suspects are constantly being made here and elsewhere, but owing to the press censorship few facts in this connection are obtainable. Possibly the most grave turn in recent events lies in the fact, established beyond any doubt, that the dissatisfaction against the rule of the Sultan has extended to the Turkish army and navy, and that the palace officials are well aware of this fact and are in a state of the greatest alarm. Nobody here would be astonished to hear of an outbreak in the palace itself; in fact, people who are well versed in Turkish affairs say that this is among the immediate probabilities, and that only a prompt show of force upon the part of the European fleets can avert it.

Troops Aid in Massacres.

Trustworthy reports which have been received here from Erzeroum state it has been established beyond dispute that the Turkish troops took part in the recent massacre and pillage of Armenians there, and, it is added, clear evidence of this fact will be placed before the representatives of the powers.

Private accounts represent the condition of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey as being deplorable in the extreme. A veritable reign of terror is said to exist and bloodshed and robbery are of daily occurrence.

The police of this city are kept busy night and day watching everybody and everything. To such an extent is this system of police surveillance carried that two servants in the employ of English merchants here have been arrested while returning from the postoffice with letters and newspapers. The latter were seized by the police, in spite of the protests of the servants, and were carried away to the police station for examination.

The English merchants promptly complained to the British Chargé d'Affaires, the Hon. Michael Herbert, and the latter has made strong representations to the Porte on the subject.

Lives of All Christians in Danger.

Of course such a state of affairs cannot be allowed to exist much longer, as the lives of all Christians in Armenia are in danger, and there is hourly expectation of the most serious trouble in almost every part of the Turkish Empire. The mere calling out of the army reserves will have little or no effect upon the situation, as the troops cannot be relied upon in such an emergency, and the wretched condition of Turkish finances bars anything like wholesale and energetic action upon the part of the Turkish Government, unless a holy war is proclaimed, and that could only be done by inflaming the religious fanaticism of the Turk against the Christians.

This, it is believed, the Porte would not hesitate to do in the case of an invasion of the Turkish dominions; but such a step would not be calculated to suppress interior disorders, the basis of which should be the protection of the Christian population of Armenia.

Further Uprising of the Kurds.

Advices from Aleppo say that the Kurds belonging to the Hamakieh cavalry regiment have attacked and plundered a caravan near that place. It is further stated that the Kurds in the eastern province have joined in an anti-Christian movement, and that the American missionaries have been advised not to expose themselves to dangers while the present excitement lasts.

At the instance of Mr. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, all the Consuls in the disturbed districts will be provided with guards.

To Improve Financial Condition.

The result of the conference of yesterday between the Ministers and Sir Edgar Vincent, governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, at which means were canvassed for the betterment of the financial situation in Turkey, are seen in an official announcement issued today that the Ottoman Bank will suspend for a month the payment of gold for bank notes in order to give time for the conversion into pounds Turkish of the gold which is coming to the bank from its branches. Meantime the public offices accept the bank notes instead of gold.

The action of the government in prolonging the concession to the Ottoman Bank for twelve years has had a reassuring effect on the public, and the run on the bank, which threatened to upset the financial situation in the whole empire and to spread with disastrous effect beyond, has abated. It is hoped that the worst of the panic is now over.

New Grand Vizier Liked in London.

London, Nov. 7.—Hali Rifat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier of Turkey, has the reputation of being an able administrator. He has held numerous high posts and is a man of broad views, judged from a Turkish standpoint. The new Grand Vizier is expected to have a moderating influence between the Mussulmans and the Christians, but it is not thought that he will be able to do anything of a remarkable nature at the present serious juncture of affairs in the Turkish Empire.

Not as Black as Painted.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard sends an interview with Said Pasha in which he says he could not claim that the Turkish administration was snow white, but it was certainly not as black as it was painted. The Ministers, he said, were working hard to carry out the scheme of reforms and counted upon England's generosity not to increase the difficulties by encouraging the revolutionary Armenians, who, instead of being grateful for the concessions that had been made, were in open revolt throughout Asia.

A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says it is believed the changes in the Turkish Ministry are intended to appease Mohammedan disaffection, and are not a demonstration against England, although Kiamil Pasha, the outgoing Grand Vizier, was the most pro-English of the Pashas.

In the Interests of the Sultan.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says of Tewfik Pasha, the new Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"While here Tewfik displayed no qualities fitting him to be a good Foreign Minister. He has won the Sultan's confidence by the timely detection of palace plots and he is likely to be a docile palace instrument. It looks, therefore, as if the Sultan were thinking more of his own safety than of the gravity of the political situation."

Due to Government Inaction.

The Daily News Constantinople correspondent, whose sympathies lean toward the Armenian side, admits the Moslem attacks have aroused such a spirit of opposition and despair among the Armenians that instead of allowing themselves to be killed quietly, as at Trebizond and Akhissar, the Armenians themselves commenced the attack at Zeitoun, Erzeroum, and elsewhere, besides making ill-advised and mischievous demonstrations in Constantinople.

"It will take years," this correspondent continues, "to revive confidence and trade and commerce lost through the present condition of anarchy, due to the deplorable weakness and inaction of the government."

As an instance of this the correspondent cites the fact that A. N. Terrell, United States Minister, has been trying for two months to obtain permission for United States Consul Poche at Aleppo to see an American citizen of Armenian origin, who has been sent to prison there for life. It is pointed out that Minister Terrell has secured orders from the two Grand Viziers to the local authorities at Aleppo to grant this permission, which has either been rescinded before the Consul had an opportunity to act upon it, or has been disobeyed by the local Governor, the desired result being evaded rather than refused.

Terrell's Influence of No Avail.

"This is the more remarkable," the Daily News correspondent observes, "because Mr. Terrell has considerable personal influence at the Porte. Yet now, after demanding the dismissal of the Vali at Aleppo, or that the Porte itself should assume responsibility for refusal, he has only succeeded in getting an order for the prisoner to be brought here."

Kiamil Pasha, the retiring Grand Vizier, has been appointed Vali of Aleppo, to succeed the official who has held that place during Mr. Terrell's efforts to secure an interview with the prisoner.

The only hopeful sign in the outlook, according to the opinion of the Daily News correspondent, is the report that the troops at Erzeroum, under Shakir Pasha, High Commissioner, to enforce the Armenian reforms, have attacked a Moslem mob, which had formed with a purpose of doing mischief to the Armenians.

Russia May Interfere.

"If this is confirmed," the correspondent thinks, "it will show that Turkey really desires that the massacres shall cease."

A cipher letter received from Erzinghian, headquarters of the notorious Zekki Pasha, commander of the troops at the time of the Sassoun massacre, states that 2,000 Armenians have been killed during the late disturbance.

A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News from its correspondent there says that he hears that unless there is an amelioration in the condition of affairs Russia will occupy Armenia simultaneously with the holding of the European conference.

Armenians Act in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 7.—At a meeting here today of delegates representing Armenian colonies in various parts of Europe it was resolved to address a supreme appeal to the six powers which signed the Berlin treaty, urging immediate intervention to stop "the methodical extermination of the Armenians which is being carried on by the Ottoman Government."

Gives Turks' Side of the Case.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 7.—The Turkish Legation announces the following telegram from the Sublime Porte, under yesterday's date:

"All news concerning plots, threatening letters, and a supposed dissatisfaction in the ranks of the army and navy is intentionally propagated by correspondents affiliated with the Armenian committee to alarm public opinion. As for the often-repeated assertion of the intended extermination of the Armenians it is too absurd to be contradicted. The efforts of the imperial government tend, on the contrary, to quell the revolt of the Armenians and to resist their criminal and bloody agitation.

"The Armenian agitation at Diarbekir was on the point of subsiding when the Armenians began again their attacks upon the Mussulmans by throwing bombs at them and by firing at the Muezzins at the very time when the latter were calling the faithful to prayers."

RECRUITS TO THE KAISER'S GUARDS.

German Emperor in His Address Makes Sharp Reference to Socialism.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—Emperor William today enjoyed one of those military displays which have become remarkable of late years from the fact that he takes advantage of such occasions to make some utterance which is commented upon for a long time afterward.

He did not fail to do so today, and although there was nothing astonishing in his address it contained a sharp reference to socialism.

The cause of the military turnout today was the swearing in of the recruits of the regiments of the guard which was accompanied by the usual ceremonies. His Majesty then made a short speech to the young soldiers, reminding them that they now belonged to his army and bidding them especially to be mindful of the honor which was theirs in being attached to the guard. He added:

"Before all things you should trust to God to preserve your own honor and be faithful to your Emperor and country, whether against a foreign or an internal foe."

Gen. von Winterfeldt then called for cheers for the Emperor, which were heartily given by all present, and the ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance to the young soldiers just joining the colors was concluded with a march past all of the troops assembled.

FIVE MORE CHINESE EXECUTED.

Vegetarian Leaders in the Massacres Publicly Beheaded.

Foo Chow, China, Nov. 7.—The five vegetarian leaders in the massacre of missionaries at Hwasang were publicly beheaded here at 9 o'clock this morning. The members of the American and British Consular Commission, who went to Kucheng to watch the trials, the Chinese Prefect of the province, two native magistrates, and many Americans and Europeans were present.

Lutgenau, the Socialist, Is Sentenced.

Dortmund, Westphalia, Nov. 7.—Herr Lutgenau, a Socialist leader, who has been returned to the Reichstag, after a reballot on the District of Dortmund, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment on the charge of lese majeste for reproduction in his newspaper, the Arbeiter Zeitung, an article headed: "Another of These Imperial Speeches." The Vorwaerts, commenting on the return of Herr Lutgenau, said: "This is the people's answer to Emperor William's appeal for cohesion against the Socialists and to the threatened anti-Socialist measure."

Capt. F. D. Walker Seeks Redress.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 7.—F. D. Walker, late of Honolulu, through his attorney, Frank Higgins of this city, has petitioned the British Government for redress and pecuniary compensation for damages sustained in consequence of having been detained as a revolutionary suspect by the Hawaiian Government. The Captain established his innocence, but for damage to his character and business he asks compensation to the amount of $5,000.

England's Expedition to Ashantes.

London, Nov. 8.—The Chronicle is officially informed that the War Office is now arranged for an expedition to Ashantee. This leaves no further doubt of the accuracy of the report that the King of Ashantee had declined the ultimatum offered to him by Great Britain to the effect that the King should have a British Commissioner in his country and that he should place Ashantee under British protection.

Foreign Brevities.

The Russian warship Yahnt captured seventeen foreign sealers in the sea at Okhotsk, all having slaughtered seals on board.

At Paris M. Christophle, Governor of the Credit Foncier, has resigned, and M. C. Labeyerie has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Ambassador at Washington, and her four children will sail on the St. Louis for New York on Saturday.

James Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, has delivered to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. William Ramsey a check for $10,000, awarded to them by the Smithsonian Institution as the first Hodgkins prize for their paper on argon.

NO TRUCE TO SOCIALISM.

BAYARD WARMLY DENOUNCES THIS MENACE TO WORLD'S PEACE.

Address at Edinburg by the United States Ambassador to London in Which He Discusses the Leading Issues of the Day—He Glorifies His Country and Makes a Special Attack on the Policy of Protection—Signs of War in Social Disorder.

Edinburg, Nov. 7.—The United States Ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, delivered the inaugural address this evening to the Philosophic Society. It was entitled "Individual Liberty the Germ of National Progress and Permanence."

The paper read by Mr. Bayard was a scholarly and patriotic address in which the institutions of the United States were glorified, and upon it Mr. Bayard had evidently devoted much labor. It made fifty pages of printed matter.

The most striking passages were those in which he denounced socialism and protection. During the course of his remarks he said:

"The deep movement will not rest in the breasts of men. The weight of armed repression and the upheavals of popular discontent are plainly discernible. While in some countries the consolidation of the empire progresses remarkably in others its disintegration is unusually significant. The old dynasties are drifting hopelessly or sinking palpably."

War Preparations Formidable.

After alluding to the preparations for war on land and sea, which, he asserted, were never so formidable as today, to the increasing burdens of militarism, and to the hostile attitude assumed towards each other of capital and labor, Mr. Bayard remarked:

"The movement of today is towards State Socialism as an opposing force to aristocracy, either of which is despotism."

Mr. Bayard then dwelt at length on the theme of his address, saying that however society is framed it is by personal characteristics and individual qualities that its affairs in the end must be decided. He continued:

"We are witnessing the decline and fall of once mighty empires as the result of despotic government and the destruction of personal freedom, while those nations which have safeguarded the freedom of the individual have changed the face of the world."

As to the Growth of the United States.

Mr. Bayard spoke at length of the wonderful growth and development of the United States, which, he assured his audience, was due to this cause, and earnestly evoked the opposition of his hearers to State socialism in all forms. He also sounded a note of warning against the many proposals of political interference and State management under the garb of philanthropic aid or paternalism.

After discussing what he termed the tyranny of labor organizations Mr. Bayard said:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of State socialism styled protection, which, I believe, has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, corrupt public life, banish men of independent mind and character from public councils, blunt public conscience, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause. Step by step and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, creating the revenue into an engine for selfish and private profit. Its allied beneficiaries and combines are called 'trusts,' and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few vessels lately built being an exception, and proving the rule, as they were only built by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws."

Protection Strongly Denounced.

Mr. Bayard quoted at length from the address of a former Commissioner of Navigation, read at the recent National Congress of Farmers at Atlanta, in confirmation of his views.

"It is incorrect," said Mr. Bayard, "to speak of protection as a national policy. That could never be, as it will never be anything but the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest. It is fatal to hopes of advancement or even to the retention of what has been gained by civilization."

In conclusion Mr. Bayard acknowledged the debt owed by the United States to Scotland for Hamilton and others, and paid a tribute to the memory of Scott and Burns.

Commend Bayard's Ideas.

London, Nov. 8.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the address by United States Ambassador Bayard at Edinburg and all unite in commendation of his ideas. The Daily News says editorially of the address, after congratulating Mr. Bayard alike upon his courage and wisdom in denouncing the policy of protection:

"Nobody could speak upon the subject with higher authority. His plan for individual freedom against Socialist tyranny was equally forcible and persuasive."

The Times says that Mr. Bayard, in replying to a vote of thanks for his address, stated that his object in selecting the subject, "Individual Liberty the Germ of National Progress and Permanence," was to advance the adjustment of differences between man and man on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other.

The Dundee Town Council has adopted a resolution to present the freedom of that city to Mr. Bayard on the occasion of his visit on Wednesday next to open the art exhibit.

The Chronicle's editorial comment upon the address is as follows:

"After the remarkable Republican victory in America it required some courage to so fervently denounce protection; but evidently, like his famous namesake, Mr. Bayard is not lacking in courage."

The article then proceeds at great length to discuss the question of individual freedom, and concludes that Mr. Bayard has not succeeded in solving the difficult problem.

ROMANCE IN THE DR. HERRING CASE.

Hearing in the Suit of the New-Yorker to Recover Insurance Money.

London, Nov. 7.—The hearing of the suit of Dr. W. Convers Herring of New York to recover $15,000 insurance on the American schooner-yacht Mohican, destroyed by fire last March at Shoreham, Eng., was continued today.

Dr. Herring was again cross-examined regarding the young New York girl, Letitia Thompson, who, it is alleged, was abducted by the doctor when the Mohican sailed for Fayal from New York early during the present year. He denied having been guilty of immorality with his second wife, formerly Miss Mabel Harris of Booth Bay Harbor, Me., to whom he was married in Jersey City in November last, after his first wife had secured a divorce from him.

The evidence adduced today showed that the Mohican was seaworthy and of more value than the price Dr. Herring paid for it. The witness swore that most of his books and papers were burned on the yacht and that, therefore, he was unable to furnish the court with certain dates and facts asked for. He denied that after leaving the yacht on the evening of March 7 last, the date of the fire which destroyed the Mohican, he returned to it and was alone on board for several minutes.

Miss Thompson's Part in the Trip.

Dr. Herring denied that he only possessed $500 when he left New York and claimed that he had securities producing from $6,000 to $7,500 per year. It was not true, he continued, that he had induced Letitia Thompson to come to England. On the contrary, the witness said, he tried to dissuade her from so doing, but she had taken a liking to Mrs. Herring, was much pleased at the prospect of a voyage, and was not well treated by her mother, according to the girl's statements.

The doctor also said, during his cross-examination, that he did not interfere with the Mohican after it caught fire and was burned.

The Girl Takes the Stand.

Letitia Thompson, a bright looking, comely girl, was the next witness. She was examined at length as to her connection with Dr. Herring and Mrs. Herring and was especially questioned regarding some alleged discrepancies between her statements made today and her statements made when testimony was taken in the preliminary suit to recover the insurance money on the schooner-yacht. At that time Miss Thompson testified that she put out the fires on the yacht, locked the doors, and closed the port holes before leaving the Mohican the night of March 7.

She explained these discrepancies by saying she made mistakes when first examined. She caused much merriment by her ingenious answers. The latter, however, caused many legal quibbles among the lawyers, each side trying to turn her answers to the advantage of their clients.

The court was densely crowded throughout the day, as much interest is taken in the case not only from the delicate question of insurance which is involved, but in view of the fact that many somewhat romantic episodes have been brought into the suit.

HEALY IS REPLACED BY DAVITT

Summarily Ousted from the Irish Executive Committee.

London, Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Irish National League this afternoon, on the motion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, President of the Irish National League of Great Britain, seconded by Mr. Justin McCarthy, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, it was decided to remove Mr. Timothy Healy from the Executive committee on account of his action at the time of the so-called Omagh revolt on July 8 last, when, at the County Tyrone Nationalist convention Mr. Healy accused John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party. When the motion removing Mr. Healy from membership of the Executive committee had been passed, Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member of Parliament for South Mayo, was elected to fill the vacancy.

THREATENS TO BURN A CUBAN TOWN.

Insurgent Chief Weakens When It Comes to a Pinch.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 7.—Authentic correspondence from Cuba tonight brings copies of the following letters:

Army of Liberty of Cuba, Third Brigade, on the outskirts of Sagua—Mr. Ramon Gonzales, Santo—Dear Sir: It is necessary that you forthwith obtain for me fifteen carbines with sufficient ammunition. It will not be difficult for you to obtain them, and if you do not comply with this request in a very few days I will be obliged to reduce to ashes the city in which you reside. I believe that you will not oblige me to take such harsh measures, which will entail so much damage. Answer soon as you can.

FERNANDO CORTINA,
Chief of the Territory.

The following answer was sent immediately:

The arms and ammunition which are in charge of a Spaniard like myself are loaded to be used on all traitors against the flag of my nation.

RAMON GONZALES.

Upon receipt of this Cortina assembled his force and approached that fort. Gonzales appeared with a white flag and asked for a consultation. The commanders had a lengthy interview. Afterwards Cortina withdrew without obtaining the arms.

POLES TO JOIN THE INSURGENTS.

Cuban Leaders Are Raising a Small Army in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—During the last few weeks there have been several meetings by zealous Polish adherents of human liberty with a view of enlisting men to assist the Cuban insurgents. Three of the leaders in the movement are Attorney Henry DuLaurance, who says he served for a year in the Austrian army; Thad Drojecki, a South End druggist and ex-Lieutenant in the Prussian army; and a man named Tylewicz, who served in the United States army and gained the rank of Sergeant.

Attorney DuLaurence said today:

"We expect to enlist a force of about 300 men. A preliminary canvass already made indicates that at least seventy-five Clevelanders will be in line. Lieut. Drojecki has gone to Buffalo, where there is a colony of 40,000 Poles, in search of volunteers. He will be gone nearly a week. We shall also recruit men in Chicago.

"The force is to be composed entirely of Poles. Our forefathers fought with the armies of the United States, France, Switzerland, and Hungary, and there is no reason why the liberty-loving Poles of the present day should not assist the oppressed Cubans.

"A mass-meeting, to be addressed by one of the Cuban leaders from New York, will be held in Cleveland Nov. 14. We hope to have 200 enlisted men by that time and will confer with him concerning plans for getting them to Cuba."

INSURGENTS PUSHING ON HAVANA

Gens. Maceo and Roloff Forcing Their Troops Close to the City.

Havana, Nov. 2.—[Special Correspondence New York World.]—Gen. Antonio Maceo is already near Santa Espiritu, it is rumored. Gen. Roloff is at Matanzas, and Gen. Serafin Sanchez at Cardenas, each trying hard to push forward towards Havana with all possible speed. It is now rumored that Gen. Campos will return to Spain as soon as Gens. Pando and Marinet arrive. The former, it is said, will take charge of the army, and the latter will be the Governor-General.

Nothing has been heard of the two cruisers, Conde DeVenadite and India, since the cyclone, a month and a half ago. It is supposed that both have sunk.

Houses continue to be searched, and many arrests are still made.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE INSURGENTS.

Defeated in an Important Engagement at Cayo Espino.

Havana, Nov. 7.—An important engagement occurred yesterday at Cayo Espino, near the border between Santa Clara and Matnzas, in the southern part of the island. The column of troops commanded by Col. Luis Melina, the forces of the Civil Guard, and a battalion of the Maria Cristina Regiment had an engegement with the insurgent bands of Lacret Nunuz and Perequito Perez.

The action was fiercely contested and lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until into the night. Official reports state that under cover of the darkness the insurgents fled. This morning it was found that they had left upon the field thirty killed and a large number of wounded.

The reports state that the troops lost on their side one officer and seven soldiers killed and a number wounded. Details of the fight are very meager, and nothing is known of the relative positions of the contestants since the battle.

It is also reported that the insurgents have burned a church and thirteen houses at the Village of Guamutas, in the eastern part of the Province of Matanzas.

On the plantation of Penon, in the district of Guanatanamo the Chairman of an autonomist club and four others have been arrested for political activity.

LONDON REGRETS TAMMANY'S WIN.

Reformers Did Not Know How to Use Newly Acquired Power.

London, Nov. 7.—The Globe, commenting upon the recent elections in the United States, says:

"We think no question is likely to arise before the Presidential year which will bring the Democrats back to power. So far as our relations with the United States are concerned the issue is of exceedingly little importance, involving no other change than another American Ambassador here. But, real regret is felt in this country at Tammany's victory. The reformers did not know how to use their newly acquired power with discretion, and to them must be ascribed the defeat."

To Consolidate Mexico's Debt.

London, Nov. 8.—It is announced here that Mexico's conversion of her interior debt is so successful that the government will ask the Chamber to authorize a second issue to complete the consolidation of the whole debt.

SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS WIN A VICTORY

Prominent Churchmen Acquitted of the Charge of Working on Sunday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Under the laws of Tennessee according to the interpretation put on them by the Supreme bench several infractions of the Sunday law, in itself a mere misdemeanor, if done in public view becomes a felony punishable by heavy imprisonment as well as fine.

Under this construction many of the best men in the Seventh Day Adventist settlement at Graysville, Rhea County, have been sent to prison during the last year and some even forced to work on the public roads along with criminals and vagabonds for working on Sunday.

The Adventists have always declined to employ counsel, but Judge Lewis Sheppard of Chattanooga and ex-Congressman Snodgrass of Dayton volunteered their services. By their efforts every case was an acquittal without a jurryman leaving his seat.

HAS AN EYE ON CHICAGO.

NEW YORK JEALOUS OF HER INCREASING SOUTHERN TRADE.

An Appeal for Representation at the Atlanta Exposition Which Shall Be Somewhere Near as Good as the Showing to Be Made by Illinois on Chicago Day—Manhattan Day at the Columbian Exposition Is Recalled with Shame—Use Chicago Makes of Eastern Capital.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—New-Yorkers are developing some interest in Manhattan day at the Atlanta Exposition. Business-men who come in contact in the South with hustlers from the West are urging a liberal attendance of representatative New-Yorkers, and are working hard to increase the enthusiasm. A member of a prominent piano firm, who returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to the exposition, said with earnestness today:

"I tell you this city and State do not recognize the importance of this event. Whatever is done there by us on Manhattan day and on New York State day, which directly follows the other, is taken by the South as our expression of their value. Chicago comes down to the Fair on Nov. 11 with two regiments, bands, drum corps, a glee club, and a regimental mandolin club and their Governor, Connecticut and Virginia have each been there with two regiments and their respective Governors. There are two reasons why it is to New York's interest to outdo Chicago on this occasion.

"It is to her interest, first, as giving the Empire State a chance to express her comity and good feeling toward the South, and to hold her commercial position. Chicago is today borrowing Eastern capital and using it to furnish all her needs, while New York quietly sits back, and after loaning capital to Chicago, allows her to do the business. As a piano manufacturer I have noticed that all through Atlanta Chicago pianos—music boxes they should be called—are distributed. It is the case in every other business.

"They say in the South that Chicago bids for the business and New York does not. These encroachments are increasing enormously. There must be a change. Surely there is enough public spirit in the State and city to show that we appreciate the endeavors of the South to show its progress and advancement. If the thing is brought to the attention of the public I know the merchants will be more than willing to extend a helping hand.

"State pride and our commercial interests, which are at stake, will certainly prevent a fiasco of Manhattan day at Atlanta, as was the case in Chicago two years ago."

BRUTALITY ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF

Back of a Wife Broken and Children Hacked to Pieces.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—One of the most terrible cases of brutality ever brought to light here was made public today. William J. Barry, living with his wife and three boys at No. 765 Columbus avenue, was arrested for shocking attempts upon the lives of his children.

Under the influence of intoxicants Barry is a ferocious animal. Eight times he has been imprisoned for short periods for drunkenness or assault. Last night his two younger sons, John M. and Arthur, went early to bed. They are good boys and the neighbors have taken an interest in them for a long while. Mrs. Flood, who lives on the floor under the Barry rooms, has fed the boys regularly for two weeks because they were so faithful in their attendance at school.

About 2 o'clock she heard screams. She sent her husband up to see what Barry was "doing now." Flood was unable to get in and summoned a policeman, who broke down Barry's door. They found the demoniac father standing over his son John, 10 years old, with a butcher's cleaver. The boy was bleeding from head to foot and stood leaning against the wall in a stupor.

The policeman seized Barry and there was a struggle which ended in his being disarmed. Arthur, 7 years old, was found lying unconscious in the parlor, in a pool of his own blood on the floor. An ambulance took the children to the Manhattan Hospital, where it is feared the elder will die of his wounds. He told what had happened. He had been awakened, he said, by blows on the head. His father was crouched on the bed across the legs of both boys. As he sat there he hacked away. They shrieked and fought, but he told them with a curse to keep still, and continued to beat them. The boy said he did try to keep still, but could not.

Flood's raps on the door startled the drunken father to his feet. The boys sprang up after him, John running into the second room and Arthur failing in a faint. The father was about to begin again on John when the door was broken open by the police. William J. Jr., 14 years old, was sound asleep in the water closet, the door of which he had locked. He said he had been beaten two weeks ago by his father, and was afraid to go to his room. He had slept in that closet every night since.

But even this was not all. It was found Barry had beaten his wife with a chair so severely that her back was broken, and she was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed.

MINTURN - SEDGWICK WEDDING.

Ceremony Is Performed by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford in New York.

New York, Nov. 7. — [Special.] — St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in Stuyvesant Square was crowded with people of social prominence this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Sarah May Minturn to Henry Dwight Sedgwick Jr. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Parish, assisted by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Robert B. Minturn of No. 109 East Twenty-first street, and a sister of Mrs. Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes. Ellery Sedgwick, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bridemaids were Miss Gertrude Minturn and Miss Mildred Minturn, sisters of the bride; Miss Susan W. Codman of Boston and Miss Charlotte Russell Lowell of Cambride, Mass., cousins of the bride. The ushers who preceded the bridemaids up the aisle were George W. Vanderbilt, uncle of the Duchess of Marlborough; Robert Shaw Barlow, Lawrence Godkin, James B. Ludlow, and Benoni Lockwood Jr., all of New York; Owen Wistar of Philadelphia, F. M. Stone of New Bedford, Mass., and Edward Brandige of Utica, N. Y.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the house of the bride's mother, to which about 200 friends were invited.

ATTACKS THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

The Rev. Dr. Vandewater Says Many Are Mornally Unfit to Preach.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Considerable surprise has arisen among Episcopalian clergymen in this diocese over the publication of a letter in which the Rev. Dr. Vandewater of St. Andrew's Church makes published charges against brother ministers. As yet the names of those against whom he makes these accusations have not been published.

In essence, the charges are that a number of Episcopal clergymen in this city are morally unfit to preach from any pulpit.

Dr. Vandewater, who makes the charges, is a comparatively young man who presides over a wealthy and influential congregation. At his home he said tonight the charges were made with due deliberation, and that he could confirm any or all of the assertions he had made.

FIRST DAY OF THE HONEYMOON.

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Are Alone at "Idlehour."

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough passed the first day of their honeymoon in Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's country place, Idlehour, at Oakdale, L. I. They were alone in the beautiful residence, except for a large company of servants and a detective. The great ocean fog which open upon the road a half-mile from the house were open, but there were no visitors save a few of the country people, who wandered into the grounds unmolested. It was just about a year ago that the Duchess was at Idlehour, where she passed the greater part of her childhood. The country people had always remarked that she was always with her mother in the old days, although they couple this with her devotion to her father. It seems strange to them that Miss Vanderbilt, whom they think of as a child, should be the Duchess of Marlborough.

With the servants in the household it was not difficult to use the term "Your Grace," for they are nearly all English. It was a warm, moist day at Oakdale. A thick ocean fog hung over the country like a blanket. The Duke and Duchess breakfasted late and remained indoors during the morning. In the afternoon the Duchess walked with the Duke about the grounds near the house. They dined alone.

Ever since Mr. Vanderbilt's return from Europe he has come to Idlehour every Saturday with a large party of friends and remained until Tuesday or Wednesday. Next Saturday Mr. Vanderbilt will go alone to Idlehour at the invitation of the Duke and the Duchess. It has not been determined how long the newly-married pair will remain there.

AGED ACTORS' DAVENPORT HOME.

Combined with It Will Be a School of Acting.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Fanny Davenport is negotiating for the purchase of a site in Westchester County, or on Long Island, near this city, on which she purposes to erect a building to be called the "Davenport Home." The home will be founded on the same general lines as the Forrest Home, near Philadelphia, and is intended to furnish to venerable members of the dramatic profession a place in which to reside when old age has incapacitated them from further active work on the stage.

Mr. Forrest in his will limited the number of actors and actresses who could be received in the Forrest Home, and there are now more than a hundred worthy applicants waiting to gain admission. It is to provide for some of these that Miss Davenport is now planning.

The home which Miss Davenport intends to erect near New York will have some novel features. In addition to being a place where retired actors and actresses can receive good apartments and first-class care it will include a school for the children of artists who desire to adopt the profession of their parents, but are without the means to educate themselves properly for this object. The object will be to teach such the art of acting. Unknown authors may submit plays in manuscript, which will be read by a committee, and if they are thought worthy will be presented, cast by the inmates of the home and pupils. Whenever a new play makes a success the home will demand that the author pay it 50 per cent of the royalty he receives in case it is sold to a manager or produced in this country.

PREPARING FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

This Year's Exhibit a Record-Breaker in Numbers and Quality.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The entries this year for the Madison Garden horse show are strong where they used to be weak, notably in the thoroughbred class, and stronger where they were already formidable, as in all the driving and road wagon classes, where strength in an American show might be expected.

This year's show will be a record-breaker in point of the number of entries, for there are 1,305, as against 1,274 for the 1894 show. President Cornelius Fellowes said today he considered this year's list of entries the best yet, in quality. In his opinion this year's horse show may be considered a competition of champions, and the strongest class will be that of carriage horses.

The sale of tickets has exceeded anything known in the management of the affair since its institution. The boxes have all been disposed of for a premium of $42,000 and the choice seats in the rear of the boxes have all been appropriated. People from Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and the towns in the interior of the State have secured choice places close to those bought by the New-Yorkers, and society's representation will be large now that the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding is out of the way.

BULLETS FIGURE INSTEAD OF FISTS.

Barbers Attempt to Settle a Love Affair Over in Jersey.

New York, Nov. 7.—This evening Salvatore Morello and Frank Foretta, barbers, went to Jersey City to fight a duel. The two men were in love with the same woman, and intended to fight it out. When they left this city it was their intention to fight with bare fists. But when the place of meeting was reached, Foretta drew a revolver and fired three shots at Morello. Two of the bullets took effect in Morello's abdomen and the third in the groin. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital in a dying condition, while Foretta fled to this city, where he was arrested by detectives.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Loving Cup to Be Presented to Joseph Jefferson on Saturday.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The loving cup, a testimonial to show the esteem in which Joseph Jefferson is held by the members of the dramatic profession and a gift provided through the subscriptions of actors and actresses, will be presented to that leading comedian of the American stage at the Garden Theater tomorrow afternoon. A. M. Palmer is to make the chief address of the gathering.

The cup, which has been produced according to the ideas of the actors and actresses who started the movement, is a massive silver design, bearing on its surface Rip Van Winkle, Bob Acres, and other characters which Mr. Jefferson has made famous during his long career.

Mr. Jefferson is the only American actor who has ever been honored by such a testimonial.

Mansfield Has Forgotten His Lines.

Richard Mansfield, who is still at Lakewood, N. J., recuperating from his severe attack of typhoid-fever, is now virtually well again. He has just made a startling

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…NTS A BOTTLE.
…S CURE FOR
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…$100 Forfeit is offered for
…Fever" fails to relieve.
Send for treatise.
…D. 63 State St., Chicago.

ON THE TRIP TO DIXIE.

CHICAGO-SOUTHERN STATES ATLANTA EXCURSION OFF TODAY.

Final Details of the Start and Journey—Director Harper Advises About Baggage—How the Troops Will Be Embarked—Arrangement of the Numerous Trains—Civilians Who Will Go Along—President Fish Makes Up a Special Party.

This is the final day of preparation for the excursion of Chicago citizens and soldiers to Atlanta and the Southland, and by 6 o'clock tonight the last of the five big trains which are to transport the party will be under way.

Having completed, so far as possible, all the details of the trip the officers of the Chicago-Southern States Association have surrendered the actual moving of the excursionists into the hands of William H. Harper, who is known as the Director of the Excursion. All the money to defray the expenses of taking the First Regiment, with its band and various auxiliary corps, on the tour has been either subscribed by members of the association or raised by their efforts and the association has decided to put Mr. Harper in charge as its representative in conducting the excursion. While Col. Turner will be in direct command of the military end of the party he will receive instructions for its handling from the Director of the Excursion, the idea being to have only one responsible head to the whole affair.

Order About Baggage.

Director Harper began operations last night by issuing his first general order. This concerns the important matter of baggage and its transportation. Those who are wise are advised to take as little luggage as possible with them, and will keep it in their own care in small hand-bags. For those who feel that a larger lot than can be comfortably handled in person is necessary, the order says a plan has been arranged whereby all baggage persons see fit to carry in addition to that taken by themselves in their cars can be sent to what is termed by the Pennsylvania railroad the Van Buren street driveway, Van Buren and Canal streets. No checks will be given, but the baggage will be placed in the car by the representatives of the Pennsylvania railroad. Baggage for members going by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad can be taken to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Depot, to the general baggage-room, to go on train No. 3 of the Chicago-Southern States Association that leaves at 6 p. m.

Members of the First Regiment and of the band, bugle and drum corps, gatling section, signal, hospital, and veteran corps, will rendezvous at the armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, at 3:45 p. m. today, attired in service dress. The command will be formed in sixteen files, double rank, and march down-town, headed by the band. The First and Third Battalions will be escorted to the Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets, where they will be embarked on a special train on the Pennsylvania road, leaving at 5:20 p. m. The rest of the command, including the regimental officers, will then march to the Polk street station, where two special trains, leaving over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at 5:20 and 5:40 o'clock, will convey them southward.

Embarking the Civilians.

The civilians who are ticketed over the Pennsylvania road will report to Secretary Malcolm McNeill at the Union Depot by 5:30 o'clock. Their special train will leave at 6 p. m. sharp. Those civilians who are booked over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and are not going as the personal guests of Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Swift, or the association officials, will report to Vice-Chairman W. A. Alexander at the Polk street depot at 5:30 p. m. Their train will also leave at 6 p. m. sharp.

During the entire trip, with the exception of the time spent in Atlanta, the headquarters of Director Harper and of the executive branch of the Chicago-Southern States Association will be in private car No. 219, which will be attached to the rear of the first train leaving the Polk street depot at 5:20. This is the private car of D. B. Robinson, Vice-President of the Santa Fé railway, who has tendered it for the use of the association.

Director Harper will have with him as traveling companions only eight men, the number being limited so as to leave room in the car for the reception of welcoming committees at the Southern cities, many of which will send delegations "up the road" to escort the party into town. Those who will go with Director Harper are:

F. W. Peck, President of the association.	Alexander H. Revell, Chairman Executive committee.
Horace Tucker, Secretary of the association.	George R. Peck, Chicago.
D. B. Robinson, Vice-President Santa Fe railway.	Milwaukee and St. Paul railway.
Senator Cullom.	Frank Buskirk, Erie railway.
	Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus.

Gov. Altgeld's Party.

Gov. Altgeld's party will be larger than expected, and two private cars have been set apart for his use. One of these, tendered by President Perkins of the Burlington, will be used by the Governor's private party, which will consist of Gov. and Mrs. Altgeld, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Draper, Mr. Ford, the Governor's brother-in-law, and two other friends. The second of the Governor's cars will be occupied by his staff, as follows:

Gen. and Mrs. Orendorff.	Gen. and Mrs. Donovan
Gen. and Mrs. Senn.	Col. and Mrs. Neumeister
Col. and Mrs. Parcell.	Col. and Mrs. Wiggins.
Col. and Mrs. Moore.	Lieut. and Mrs. Baker.
Miss Sandford.	U. S. A.
Col. Sanford.	Dr. Farue.
Col. Noonan.	Gen. Burkley.
Col. Bryan.	Capt. McCreery.
Col. Morrell.	Col. Boyle.

Mayor Swift's party remains as published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The train will be made up with Gov. Altgeld's cars next to the military coaches. Then will come a dining-car, and following this the private cars of Mayor Swift and Director Harper. By this arrangement all the guests may have access to the dining car on the road without, as one of the Governor's staff put it last night, "unnecessary mixing up of the two parties."

The Chicago-Southern States Association is not to have the honor of taking out the only party of representative Chicagoans to visit Atlanta and the South. President Fish of the Illinois Central has invited all the former directors and chiefs of departments of the World's Columbian Exposition to accompany him on a Southern trip, and forty-nine out of sixty-four have accepted. Mr. Fish's party will leave on the "Seaboard's Pet" special on Sunday next at 2 p. m., from the Park row depot. They will reach Atlanta early on Monday afternoon, and after two days at the exposition the guests will be taken to New Orleans, where two more days will be passed. The return to Chicago is scheduled for Sunday evening, Nov. 17, making a jaunt of exactly one week, although arrangements have been made for a return direct from Atlanta by another train should any of the guests desire to come home before the program is completed.

In President Fish's Party.

Those who will accompany President Fish are:

Thomas B. Bryan.	Edson C. Keith.
Edward B. Butler.	Edward F. Lawrence.
William T. Baker.	Ben B. Lamb.
Mark L. Crawford.	Adolph Nathan.
Charles H. Chappell.	C. S. Pike.
Isaac N. Camp.	J. C. Peasley.
E. J. Cheney.	E. P. Ripley.
Lewis C. Ziegler.	A. M. Rothschild.
William Chalmers.	Paul O. Stensland.
Arthur Dixon.	George Schneider.
George P. Englehard.	B. E. Sunny.
Franklin H. Head.	Henry B. Stone.
Charles Conrotin.	A. F. Seeberger.
H. N. Higginbotham.	Charles H. Schwab.
William F. Ketcham.	J. C. Welling.
Milton H. Kirk.	Edwin Walker.
William D. Kerfoot.	Robert Waller.
F. Harahan.	Willard A. Smith.
Harley D. Ives.	Amory W. Sawyer.
W. E. Ackerman.	Ernest R. Graham.
F. J. V. Skiff.	Howard O. Edmonds.
John P. Barrett.	

There have been some changes in the program for Chicago day at Atlanta, made necessary by the inability of Lyman J. Gage and Melville E. Stone to accompany the excursion as they at first intended. Thomas B. Bryan will take Mr. Gage's place and deliver an address and ex-Congressman George E. Adams will talk on "The Press, a Mighty Instructor of the People," to which topic Mr. Stone had been assigned.

Advices received by the committee here show great preparations are being made throughout the South to give the excursionists a hearty welcome at all points. Railways are making cheap fares from all the tributary towns and the crowds at such cities as Nashville, Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, and Chattanooga, in all of which special and elaborate programs have been arranged, will doubtless be immense. At Nashville the school children will tender the visitors a greeting on their own account and at Augusta 400 school children are to meet the soldiers and citizens at the depot and strew the roadway with flowers. In this same city the Georgia Grand March, specially written for the Georgia Southern railroad and dedicated to the First Regiment, I. N. G., will be played by the local band.

About Director Harper.

Director Harper is accustomed to handle big enterprises. He is the author of the Harper high license law of Illinois, and was instrumental in securing its adoption while a member of the lower branch of the Legislature a dozen years ago. This law, which Mr. Harper asserts has brought $28,000,000 more into the treasury of Chicago than would have been collected under the old system, has since been copied in some form in many of the most important States of the Union. Mr. Harper is one of the directors of the Globe National Bank, and is treasurer and manager of the Pacific Elevator company, which he founded in 1876.

Following is the revised official list of civilians who will make the trip:

Gov. Altgeld, staff, and friends.	W. A. Alexander.
Mayor and Mrs. George B. Swift.	E. F. Lawrence.
	A. H. Arnold.
Supt. and Mrs. J. J. Badenoch.	L. Mills.
	O. H. Morgan.
Chief and Mrs. Dennis J. Swenie.	N. G. Inglehart.
	C. D. Wolworth.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dawson.	Arthur Leask.
	R. T. Sylvester.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clancy.	George F. Stone.
	C. S. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kerr.	W. T. Buckley.
	E. H. Haines.
Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wetherell.	C. Ford.
	Gen. Fitz-Simons.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Downey.	A. S. Trude.
	W. D. Kerfoot.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Glenn.	R. H. Stewart.
	W. T. Baker.
Mrs. A. S. Cook.	W. A. Giles.
Mrs. Mills.	William H. Harper.
Mrs. H. H. Severns.	C. Gordon.
Mrs. Ruth Featherstone.	G. B. Shaw.
Mrs. Abner Taylor.	F. W. Peck.
Mrs. Brabrook.	George M. McKenzie.
Mrs. Wheeler.	J. M. Roach.
Mrs. Iliff.	Al. D. Robinson.
Mrs. Frost.	Jonathan Clark.
Mrs. W. B. Lord.	C. S. Hamilton.
Mrs. Randall.	John T. Geltmacher.
Mrs. Plummer.	M. C. Lightner.
Mrs. H. G. Hallenberg.	A. J. Hamlin.
Mrs. B. Le Marsh.	J. B. Scott.
Miss Swift.	R. Pringle.
Miss Kerr.	E. L. Jones.
Miss Stewart.	G. G. Parker.
Miss Jane Gray.	C. W. Buckley.
Miss Iliff.	Alexander Squire.
Miss Hazel C. Harper.	George J. Dennis.
Alexander H. Revell.	F. D. Higbee.
Charles Counselman.	Edward Featherstone.
Malcom McNeill.	W. Geal.
Col. John S. Cooper.	L. F. Turbush.
Edwin Walker.	W. F. Halliday.
W. J. Chalmers.	Frank M. Young.
R. A. Waller.	L. W. Noyes.
C. L. Stone.	R. C. Givins.
Charles Truax.	J. C. MacKinnon.
Fred W. Upham.	C. F. Gunther.
A. W. Mather.	W. L. B. Jenney.
George W. Mathews.	Thomas Tattenden.
A. H. Revell.	David Revell.
C. B. Beardsley.	Irma Smith.
George J. Dennis.	J. A. Colby.
David Kelley.	H. W. Magill.
W. E. O'Neil.	Francis A. Harper.
W. A. Alexander.	William M. Wright.
Mark Elkins.	W. R. Barnes.
W. F. Gorrell.	R. P. Royston.
S. R. Udell.	L. M. Hamline.
M. W. Robinson.	H. H. Gross.
R. P. Price.	George T. Prim.
W. W. Sherwin.	H. H. Hettler.
A. L. Chetlin.	L. E. Ingalls.
J. S. Ford.	J. R. Marsh.
Thomas T. Stacey.	C. R. Wilson.
F. J. Tritschler.	A. B. Dewey.
George E. Cole.	H. R. Deering.
J. M. Roach.	Joseph Braun.
C. H. Crossett.	H. G. Smith.
G. S. Hallberg.	Rev. John T. Bennett.
W. H. Nutting.	F. P. Bristol.
T. J. Kelley.	David Frost Jr.
M. Fitzpatrick.	F. D. Randall.
W. E. Stone.	John F. Plummer.
W. B. Lord.	H. W. Lukins.
J. Harry Wheeler.	W. H. Lukins.
W. H. Iliff.	Charles H. Williams.
W. A. Giles.	
William Stewart.	

AWARDS AT THE FLOWER SHOW.

Carnations, Violets, and Mantel Decorations Examined by the Judges.

Great interest centered about the exhibit of cut carnations at the chrysanthemum show last night. The varieties were manifold and the colors were various, with the light shades predominating. A crowd of visitors gathered about the cut violets and the batch of California single ones attracted particular notice, because of their unusual fragrance. Two mantels decorated with flowers claimed attention. One was encircled by white chrysanthemums surrounded with potted ferns and decorative plants. The other was decorated in a similar manner with maiden hair ferns.

The exhibit will be added to today by carnation and chrysanthemum seedlings and competitions of floral table arrangements. The awards yesterday were for carnations as follows:

Fifty blooms of Lizzie McGowan—First, $3, Poehlmann Bros., Morton Grove, Ill.; second, $2, John C. Ure, Argyle Park, Ill.

Fifty blooms of Portia—First, $3, August Jurgens, Chicago; second, $2, Reinberg Bros., Chicago.

Fifty blooms of Garfield—First, $3, John C. Ure.

Fifty blooms any other red—First, $3, E. G. Hill & Co., Richmond, Ind.

Fifty blooms Tidal Wave—First, $3, John C. Ure.

Fifty blooms William Scott—First, $3, John C. Ure; second, $2, Reinberg Bros.

Fifty blooms Daybreak—First, $3, John C. Ure; second, $2, W. J. & M. S. Vesey, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fifty blooms Mme. Diaz Albertini—First, $3, John C. Ure; second, $2, W. J. & M. S. Vesey.

Fifty blooms any other pink—First, $3, W. N. Rudd, Mount Greenwood, Ill.; second, $2, Reinberg Bros.

Fifty blooms Helen Keller—First, $3, John C. Ure.

Fifty blooms any other striped—First, $3, August Jurgens.

Twenty-five blooms white, introduction of 1895—First, $3, John C. Ure.

Twenty-five blooms pink, introduction of 1895—First, $3, John C. Ure.

Twelve blooms Uncle John—First, $1.50, W. N. Rudd; second, $1, Reinberg Bros.

Twelve blooms any other white—First, $1.50, W. N. Rudd; second, $1, W. J. & M. S. Vesey.

Twelve blooms Portia—First, $1.50, August Jurgens.

Twelve blooms Garfield—First, $1.50, August Jurgens; second, $1, John C. Ure.

Twelve blooms any other red—First, $1.50, W. N. Rudd.

Twelve blooms William Scott—First, $1.50, August Jurgens; second, $1, W. J. & M. S. Vesey.

Twelve blooms Daybreak—First, $1.50, J. C. Ure; second, $1, W. N. Rudd.

Twelve blooms Mme. Diaz Albertini—First, $1.50, W. J. & M. S. Vesey; second, $1, August Jurgens.

Twelve blooms any other pink—First, $1.50, E. G. Hill & Co.; second, $1, W. J. & M. S. Vesey.

Twelve blooms any striped variety—First, $1.50, August Jurgens.

Twelve blooms of any yellow, includes varieties striped with other colors—First, $1.50, W. N. Rudd.

Twelve blooms white, introduction of 1895—First, $2, W. N. Rudd.

Twelve blooms pink, introduction of 1895—First, $2, W. N. Rudd.

Twelve blooms red, introduction of 1895—First, $2, W. N. Rudd; second, $1.50, John C. Ure.

Twelve blooms any other color, introduction of 1895—First, $2, W. N. Rudd.

For violets:

One hundred double violets—First, $3, Poehlmann Bros.; second, $2, Jacob Meyer, Niles Center, Ill.

One hundred single violets—First, $3, Poehlmann Bros.; second, $2, John C. Ure.

In the mantel decoration competition Joseph Curren received second, $35, and W. J. Smyth, third, $25.

On Trial for Forgery.

A jury is being secured in Judge Gibbon's court to try William H. Cox on a charge of forgery. Cox is accused of forging the name of Martin Cooney, No. 402 Indiana street, to a warranty deed for a tract of north shore property embracing 200 acres. Cox is also under indictment in the United States Court under a charge of having aided in forging the name of President Cleveland to a land patent in connection with north shore property.

New Fast California Train.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route, leaves Chicago 6 p. m. daily, reaching Los Angeles and San Diego in three days and San Francisco in three and a half days. Equipment consists of superb new vestibuled Pullman palace and compartment sleepers, chair car, and dining car, through from Chicago to Los Angeles without change. The California Limited is the fastest and most luxurious train via any line to California.

Another train leaves Chicago at 10 p. m. daily, carrying palace and tourist sleepers to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Full particulars obtained and reservations secured from J. M. Connell, City Passenger Agent, No. 212 South Clark street, Chicago.

Your Last Chance.

The canvass for THE TRIBUNE'S Guide of Wholesalers and Manufacturers will close on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1895, and the page will appear in THE TRIBUNE on the following Monday. After publication in THE TRIBUNE it will be reproduced on 5,000 cardboard sheets (2,000 of same to be framed), which will be distributed throughout the country tributary to Chicago. Over 500 of our leading wholesalers and manufacturers are already represented on this page. Full details and cost of same can be had at the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE, or of Mr. E. P. Critcher, who will call on those interested.

Two Drainage Canal Excursions.

Via Santa Fé route, leave Dearborn Station on Saturday, Nov. 9, 1:30 p. m., and Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m. Round trip 75 cents. Both parties personally conducted by Engineer Parry of sanitary district.

Faster than Ever.

On Sunday, Nov. 10, the Monon route will change time. Its "Atlanta Flyer" will leave Chicago at 12:05 noon, running both by the way of Louisville and Cincinnati, and arriving at Atlanta the next day at 11:35 a. m.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The most brilliant wedding that has occurred in Richmond during many years was that at noon today of Charles Dana Gibson, the New York artist, and Miss Irene Langhorne, one of the most noted of Southern belles and beauties. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington were well represented, and all of the 400 of Richmond were there. As the bridal procession entered St. Paul's Church the chosen choir sang, "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," to music prepared especially for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Carmichael, the rector. Langdon Gibson, brother of the groom, was best man.

The ushers were: Harry Langhorne, John T. Anderson, and L. T. Myers of Richmond, Algernon Craven of London, England; James D. Kay, T. F. Sykes, Thomas Hastings, Thomas McIlwaine, and Richard Harding Davis of New York. The maids of honor were the Misses Nannie and Phyeles Langhorne, and the bridemaids the Misses Bessie Martin, Alice Conally, May Jones, and Ellen Hobson of Richmond, Sallie Pemberton of Philadelphia, Julia and Elizabeth Gibson of New York. The plain ceremony of the Episcopal church was used by the Rev. Dr. Carmichael. When the father gave his daughter away she raised her veil and kissed him affectionately.

The bride's gown was of heavy white satin en train, made with high neck and long sleeves. The corsage was finished with a plastron of accordeon pleated chiffon and garniture of renaissance lace. The tulle veil was fastened to the hair by diamond pins. The bridal boquet was of lilies of the valley and double blue violets. The bridemaids were gowned in yellow taffeta chiffon waists finished with Marie Antionette fischus, black gloves, and large, black velvet hats trimmed in ostrich plumes; boquets of yellow chrysanthemums. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to 100 guests at Miss Langhorne's home. The honeymoon will be spent at Old Point. On the 23d Mr. and Mrs. Gibson sail for Egypt and will be abroad a year.

* * *

Everbody who reads the high-class periodicals is familiar with Gibson's name stuck away in the corner of a picture here and there. He has lavished most of his talent on the portraiture of the American girl. So much life and beauty has he put into his pictures that his artist friends have thought that somewhere in his life has been a romance of which the heroine furnished him the superb bust and lovely face which he has put into printed pages. There was consequently a great demand for the lady's photograph when Gibson announced his engagement. Great was the surprise when they found that the lady chosen for his bride was, although beautiful as poet's dream, in no respect like the crayoned creature of his fancy. Her face has none of the peculiar Gibsonesque attractiveness. It is like Tennyson's conception of Maude, "icily regular," full of suggestions of high breeding and lofty ideals, and breathing a disdain for the plebeian. Since her social début she has been one of the belles of Virginia's capital, famous for its beautiful women. She has a creamy complexion, dark eyes and fair hair, and a fine figure. She was a great success in society in New York in the winter of 1893, when she visited that city. When the naval vessels of many countries rendezvoused at Hampton Roads in the spring of 1894 Miss Langhorne received a great deal of attention, and she is a favorite as well in the society of Philadelphia and Washington.

Mr. Gibson has always had the true artist's eye for beauty of whatever type. One of the models he was always fond of drawing was Amy Theil, one of three sisters, all very pretty girls, who lived in a small room on the third floor of No. 15 West Twenty-fourth street, New York City. She was a sensible girl and lived very quietly. One of her few friends in New York was young Jack Bigelow, who acted sometimes and oftener sought a chance to act. He had got her an engagement. She was thankful, but she did not love him. One morning he killed her. Her landlady had a man break in the door after waiting long for Amy to come out. Amy was lying dead on the floor with three bullets in her head. Jack Bigelow was dead beside her. He had killed her and himself.

Mr. Gibson got $4 from Life for his first sketch, and that was $3.50 more than he expected. Now he derives a handsome income from his work. He is a healthy, wholesome young man, and has a brother, Langdon Gibson, a handsome giant, who goes on arctic expeditions and explores cañons in the West. Mr. Gibson lives at Flushing, Long Island.

* * *

Mrs. John T. Dickinson held a large reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at the Lakota Hotel to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Mattocks, to society. Mrs. Dickinson was assisted in receiving by these: Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin, Mrs. Tracy Drake, Mrs. Albert W. Goodrich, Mrs. William N. Pelouze, Mrs. William S. Gaylord, Mrs. George A. H. Scott, Mrs. Thomas A. Wright, Miss Bertha Coleman, Miss Sophonisba Harrison, Miss Lillian Gullett, Miss Lillian Lingle.

Mrs. Dickinson received in a Parisian Dresden gown made of pale blue silk and lace net. The garniture was of iridescent pendants and pink roses. Mrs. Chapin wore a lavender gown with chiffon and purple velvet, covered with white lace. Miss Mattocks was attired in white satin veiled with white tulle and simply trimmed with white satin ribbons. The ten table was presided over by these:

Miss Florence Higinbotham.	Miss Lucy Chase.
	Miss Lillian Drake.
Miss Ada Badger.	Miss Susie Thompson.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, by Mrs. Andrew McNally and Mrs. Harry B. Clow, No. 824 North Park avenue. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fred McNally and Mrs. John Reid. Mrs. McNally received in a gown which was a combination of black and rose color with lace garniture. Mrs. Clow wore pale blue silk trimmed with chiffon. The ten table was presided over by these:

Mrs. Earl Hambleton.	Mrs. Charles Scoville.
Mrs. Harry Channon.	Mrs. I. C. Crawford.
Mrs. William Clow.	Mrs. George Anthony.
Mrs. Burdette Barnes.	Mrs. T. G. Milsted.
Miss Catherine Colvin.	Miss Jessie Colvin.
Miss Clara King.	Miss Susie Rand.
Miss Blanche Johnson.	Miss F. Hutchinson.

Mrs. George Henry High, No. 63 Lake Shore drive, was "at home" yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. High was assisted in receiving and at the tea table by these friends:

Mrs. Chauncey Keep.	Miss Roberta High.
Mrs. Henry Blair.	Miss Hortense Mitchell.
Mrs. Henry Knott.	Miss Whitehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shippey held their first post-nuptial reception yesterday at their residence, No. 190 Warren avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, No. 154 Astor street, have issued cards for a reception from 7 to 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, Nov. 14, for Miss Clark and Miss Blanche Budd.

Mrs. Charles E. Gifford, Mrs. J. Cushman Gifford, and Mrs. Charles E. Gifford Jr. will hold a reception on Wednesday, Nov. 13, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at No. 4637 Drexel boulevard.

Mrs. W. K. Nixon, No. 156 Rush street, will hold a reception on Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Grace B. Loverin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Q. W. Loverin, was united in marriage last evening to Mr. Allen Calvin Southard. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. G. Clark, No. 4520 Forrestville avenue. Miss Clara Lichtstern attended the bride as maid of honor. Mr. James L. Stannard served the groom as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. W. Thomas.

The marriage of Miss Minnie Dingee, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dingee, No. 2607 Ashland avenue, and Mr. George Frost Ballou was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock in the Ravenswood Methodist Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. H. Axtell. A reception followed the ceremony at No. 808 Wilson avenue.

Miss May Dickinson Ryley, daughter of the late J. P. Ryley, and Mr. William Carter Goggs were married yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock at All Saints' Church, Ravenswood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Larrabee. Mr. and Mrs. Goggs will be at home after Dec. 1 at No. 1213 Palmer avenue, Ravenswood.

Weddings in the Northwest reported yesterday were as follows: At Aurora, Ill., W. D. Worthington and Miss Belle Chalford; at Effingham, Ill., John Busch and Miss Brownie Newcomb; at Adrian, Mich., Loren F. Vasburg and Mrs. Nellie Dyer; at Franklin, Ind., George I. White and Miss Lelia La Grange.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Sefton will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at their residence, No. 976 Washington boulevard, on which occasion a complimentary musicale will be given them at 8 o'clock by Mr. William Wallace Dresden and Mr. Charles Bryant Sefton, assisted by Mrs. N. C. Safford, Miss Katherine Welles, Miss Minerva E. Cochran, and Mr. Justin Thacher.

* * *

A musicale was given last evening at the Illinois club, Ashland boulevard. The program was furnished by Bernhard Listemann, Hans von Schiller, Franz Listemann, John R. Ortengren, Louise M. Brehany, and Louis Falk, musical director. It was as follows:

Duo—Violin and piano on themes from "Don Juan" ..... Vieuxtemps and Wolff
Bernhard Listemann and Hans von Schiller.

Vocal—"Morgana" ..... Linblad
John R. Ortengren.

Violoncello—(a) "Slavische Melodien" ..Hegvesi
(b) "Airs Baskyrs" ..... Piatti
Franz Listemann.

Piano—(a) "Impromptu" ..... Chopin
(b) "Nocturne" ..... Chopin
(c) "Rhapsodie No. 16" ..... Liszt
Hans von Schiller.

Vocal—(a) "Fate" ..... Ziegfeld
(b) "Go to Sleep, My Baby Girl" .Rosenfeld
(By request.)
Louise M. Brohany.

Violin—"Rondo Fantastique" ..... Bazzini
Bernhard Listemann.

Vocal—Duet from "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Louise M. Brehany and John R. Ortengren.

Piano and 'cello—"Introduction and Polonaise" ..... Chopin
Hans von Schiller and Franz Listemann.

* * *

Who are the "elect" among the 400 of New York? This question is best answered by glancing at the list of those who attended the wedding breakfast at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding. It was a mark of special distinction to have received an invitation to this particular function, only 200 guests being included. Among the names are:

Mr. and Mrs. James Andarios, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. J. I. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. Ronold Cottenet, Mr. Edward Crowninshield, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. F. D. Cutting, Mr. William Cutting Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Fair, Mr. John Farnum, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. Charles S. Forbes, Miss Forbes, Mr. Hamilton Garr, Mrs. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet, Mr. Frank Griswold, Ivor Churchill Guest, Dr. David L. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Miss E. Kernochan, Dr. and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mr. Schuyler Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. Bedluse Post, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. George Redmond, Mr. Reginald Ronalds, Mr. Frank Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mr. Herbert Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. Lloyd Bryde Stevens, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern-Tailer, Mr. Philip Sydney, Mr. Izry Tarnum, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Moses Taylor, Mr. Frederick Tams, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. Gray W. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Whitley Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Grace Wilson, Mr. R. T. Wilson Jr., Mr. Brodson Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. Edgerton L. Winthrop Jr.

* * *

Gen. and Mrs. M. D. Hardin, No. 538 North State street, gave their second reception for Gen. Wesley Merritt last evening from 8 to 10.

Notes of Society.

Mrs. H. O. Stone left on Wednesday for New York.

Gen. J. T. Torrence is at the Holland House, New York.

Mrs. C. W. Brega is visiting in New Orleans and will return the last of the week.

Mr. Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco was in Chicago on Wednesday on his way to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ayer will leave the city Jan. 1 on their third winter trip to Egypt and the Nile.

A large number of prominent Chicagoans will leave this week to attend the horse show in New York city. Among them are:

Mr. W. H. Moore,	Mr. J. H. Moore,
Mr. A. J. Caton,	Mr. E. L. Brewster,
Mr. C. F. Kimball,	Mr. E. J. Phelps.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Sanger, left Chicago Wednesday evening in Mr. Pullman's private car for California, to be absent about five weeks. Mrs. Pullman will visit her daughter, Mrs. Frank J. Carolan of San Francisco.

AMUSEMENTS.

Resident composers were well represented in the first concert in Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell Young's series last evening in Handel Hall. Mrs. Mazzucato Young's one-act opera, "The Maid and the Reaper," given a first production last season, comprised the second part of the program. As on the occasion of the first performance the solo parts were undertaken by Miss Sadie Lovedale and Mr. Young.

Preceding this number a group of songs by Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor were sung with spirited appreciation by Mr. Young, who was accompanied by the composer. These songs, five in number—"The Wind Went Wooing the Rose," "If I Only Knew," "Because She Kissed It," "Molly," and a "Serenade"—while not of especial originality contain undoubtedly the element of popularity and were excellently received on the part of the audience. The third mentioned was demanded a second time, as was also the one with the "Serenade." Hubbard William Harris, a third Chicago composer, was represented by a graceful "Spinning Song," delightfully played by Mr. Liebling, who assisted as solo pianist. This number was also demanded a second performance. As principal selections Mr. Liebling gave the Beethoven-Liszt "Ruins of Athens" fantasie, the larghetto from Henselt's concerto, and Godard's Bolero, op. 110, with finish and animation.

A young soprano, Miss Jennie Mackintosh, was heard in an aria from Marchett's "Ruy Blas" and in combinations by Spohr and Bizet.

* * *

The Englewood Operatic Society have in preparation Gilbert & Sullivan's "Gondoliers," which it expects to give at the Marlowe Theater, Englewood, Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 22 and 23, with a matinée Saturday afternoon. The Operatic Society is in no sense a money making enterprise. The members sing for the love of singing and for the benefit of some worthy charity. The forthcoming opera will be given for the benefit of the Englewood Union Hospital to enable the directors to enlarge and more fully equip the free or charity wards of that institution. The cast of characters will be as follows:

The Duke of Plaza Toro.	Mr. Walter P. Saunders
Luiz (his attendant)	Mr. A. R. Wood
Don Alhambra del Bolero.	Mr. Albert K. Taylor
Marco	Mr. Charles Thompson
Giuseppe	Mr. George Wilber Reed
Francesco	Mr. George Rose
Antonio	Mr. W. Albert Reed
Giorgio	Mr. Ralph Throop
The Duchess of Plaza Toro.	Miss Edith Barwick
Casilda (her daughter).	Mrs. Clara Wicks Taylor
Gianetta	Miss Lucile B. Stevenson
Tessa	Miss Anna A. Hudson
Fiametta	Miss Eva Dreitzer
Vittoria	Miss Edith Frosch
Giulia	Miss Florence A. Ruger
Inez	Miss Mary B. Whitman

* * *

The following program will be presented at today's rehearsal and the concert tomorrow evening by the Chicago Orchestra under the direction of Theodore Thomas at the Auditorium:

Overture—"Genovera"	Schumann
Symphony No. 6—"Pathetic"	Tschaikowsky
Symphonic Poem—"Les Eolies"	(first time) Cesar Franck
Scherzo—"Queen Mab" (ball scene).	Berlioz
"Romeo and Juliet"	

* * *

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 7.—The initial performance by Otis Skinner of "Hamlet" tonight at the Duquesne Theater was warmly received by a large and fashionable audience. Many friends of Mr. Skinner were agreeably surprised at the masterly manner in which the exacting part of

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

It is a long Lane that has no turning.—Hadley.

D. B. HILL will soon be at personal liberty to return to Elmira.

APPARENTLY the Bushnell of the Ohio Democracy has sounded.

In the case of James E. Campbell it is impossible to see that hump.

IT is a great pity that Hill and Gorman were in the wreck by proxy.

COIN HARVEY is evidently adjudged to be base metal by the entire country.

TRUSTWORTHY observers report that the McKinley boom is beginning to take notice again.

VENTRILOQUIST HINRICHSEN'S wooden figure, "Buck," will now be put back into the trunk.

TWENTY-TWO Republican Congressmen from Illinois—Who said this is a Democratic State?

THE Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding lacked only two rings of being a three-ring circus.

APPARENTLY it was a lucky thing for the Democrats that Missouri had no election on Tuesday.

GROVER CLEVELAND may be a doctrinaire in politics, but he certainly is not a Monroe doctrinaire.

THE New York Republicans marched up the Hill and then marched down again. And Hill looks it.

ALTGELD might just as well say that it was the earthquake that caused the landslide which buried his party.

IT looks as if a number of the Grand Army men who invaded Kentucky last September must have stayed there.

THE Democratic party in Illinois on election day seems to have been principally engaged in passing the "Buck."

SINCE the election Mr. MacVeagh's chances for the Democratic nomination to succeed Senator Palmer have materially improved.

DESPITE the presence of "Billy" Bryan a majority of the wind in the Eighteenth District seems to have been blowing the other way.

NOTWITHSTANDING Gov. Altgeld's explanation the country will continue to be anxious until the Only Thurber has come to the surface.

COL. WATTERSON and the Starry-Eyed Goddess of Reform will probably carry no flowers to the open grave beyond the slaughter-house.

WAT HARDIN was wise in not standing on the platform. There was no crowd there waiting to shake hands with him when the train got in.

THE third term movement has moved from the White House to the homes of Messrs. Whitney, Morrison, Brice, Hill, Gorman, Campbell, et al.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the funeral will not take place until next November the Democratic party appears to be dead enough now to bury.

ENGLAND and the United States will interfere between Turkey and the Armenians just as soon as possible. But it may not be possible until all the Armenians are dead.

CONTRARY to general expectation, Mr. Eugene V. Debs will not go South after his coming-out party. He will have to get through the winter on pickled cucumbers.

THE TRIBUNE regrets to announce that ex-Gov. Campbell's private affairs are so exigent that he cannot be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency next year.

MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN'S announcement that he is not a candidate for re-election by the walking delegates confirms the suspicion that his bank-note boycott turned out to be non-negotiable.

THE Democratic party's only hope of preventing the country from swapping horses next year is to force the country to cross a stream about that time. Unfortunately the vigorous foreign policy's state of health will not allow that.

THE New York stock market was dull and depressed. Prices were firm on the Chicago market. Sterling rates were exceedingly strong. New York exchange sold at 30 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were dull and narrow. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ½ cent lower, corn strong, oats unchanged, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed steady, January pork 12½ cents lower, ribs and lard 7½ cents lower.

THE Journal very properly advises the Chicago visitors to Atlanta not to talk too much about the World's Fair in this city, and especially not to make invidious comparisons. That is well. But the Journal might have added that in omitting to brag while in Atlanta about the magnificence of the display here two years ago the Chicago folks will have all the more time and opportunity for endeavoring to enlist the sympathies and cooperation of the Southerners in the effort to break down the tariff wall that now separates the commercial interests of the South from those of the West.

GOV. ALTGELD dexterously evades the responsibility of saying on his own account that "this Federal administration is the weakest and most pusillanimous the country has ever had." He says "there is a feeling among business-men" to that effect. Whatever may be the faults of the administration it proved itself strong enough to deal with him, and that in short order, about the middle of last year. Altgeld might have some show for accusing the administration of being dictatorial, arbitrary, etc., but it hardly is his place to call it "weak," seeing how abundantly it proved the contrary in his case in connection with the railroad riots in this city in 1894.

SIGEL TOWNSHIP, in Shelby County, is settled almost exclusively by German Democrats. In 1892 the township gave Harrison 52 votes and Cleveland 168. Last year, such was the unshaken Democracy of the voters, that they gave Wulff only 53 and Claggett 140. The two Democratic panics seemed to have had no effect on the voters. But last Tuesday Sigel Township gave Hadley a majority of 20 votes. They are opposed to 16 to 1 free coinage of silver and to 50-cent dollars. They refused point-blank to vote for any Congressman running on such a platform. What they did all Germans in other parts of the State will do next year if Hinrichsen and Altgeld inject free silver into the Democratic platform.

ALTGELD'S FOOLISH AND FALSE REASONS

Altgeld has interviewed himself about Tuesday's elections, and THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday the product of his bilious communings with himself.

He attributes the defeat of the Democrats to two great causes—a gold standard platform and President Cleveland. He says:

> In Kentucky, the great stronghold of Democracy, the Federal administration by prostitution of patronage secured an indorsement of Cleveland and Carlisle on the money question, and as a result the Democrats are in the woods looking for the remains of the once mighty party.
>
> In New Jersey, which is really a Democratic State, the Democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result the Republicans have carried everything in sight.
>
> In Maryland, which has been strongly Democratic for a quarter of a century, the Democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result there are not enough of them left to bury their dead.
>
> In New York the Democrats adopted a gold platform, and as a result the Republican majorities outside of the city have been nearly doubled.
>
> In Massachusetts they adopted the same platform, and as a consequence the Republican flood is neck deep all over the State.

He comments in a similar fashion on the result in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, in each of which States the Democratic conventions adopted an honest money platform.

It is not necessary to discuss Altgeld's absurd assertion that hatred of Cleveland among the Democratic masses had much to do with Tuesday's sweeping defeats. The Governor cannot testify honestly on that point, for he is consumed by a violent hatred of the President. Last year Cleveland enforced in this State the laws of the United States and the orders of the United States courts, and that, too, without waiting for Altgeld's permission. Worse than that, he did it against the protests of the socialistic and anarchistic Governor, who viewed the Debs insurrection against laws and public peace sympathetically.

Cleveland did his simple sworn duty. Altgeld never will forgive him for it, and will bear false witness against him while alive. So without paying further attention to what ails Altgeld THE TRIBUNE will revert to his utterances on the silver question.

He says gold bug platforms won no Democratic victories. That is apparent; but they averted far worse Democratic defeats, that is certain. If in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and other Eastern States the Democrats had declared for 16 to 1 free silver that party would have been beaten out of recognition. It would have become little more than a reminiscence or tradition. The "gold bugs" would have devoured the silver caterpillars. Tens of thousands of Democrats who voted their ticket Tuesday would have voted for Republican candidates.

In States farther west, like Ohio, Kentucky, and Iowa, had the Democratic party adopted 16 to 1 free silver platforms its candidates would have been beaten far worse than they were.

Evidence of the truth of this assertion may be found in many quarters. Last year the Ohio Democrats, under the leadership of young Thurman, adopted a 16 to 1 free silver platform and made a furious free silver campaign. The outcome was they were licked by 137,000! The party never before received such a thrashing in the State. This year they adopted an honest money platform. They are beaten, but by some 60,000 less majority than in 1894.

In Nebraska separate tickets were run, by the 50-cent dollar Democrats who follow Bryan and the 100-cent dollar Democrats who follow Secretary Morton. Honest money Democracy had seemingly been dead for three years in Nebraska, yet the Farmer Morton ticket got 25,000 more votes than the Bryan 16 to 1 coin fool ticket did. This is a most significant test of strength, showing that the silver caterpillars have little strength.

In the Eighteenth Illinois District Lane, with 2,000 Populist votes as a reserve to draw on, got 2,000 less votes than he did last year. Those same counties which rolled up 2,800 majority for Cleveland on an honest money platform now turn round and snow Lane and his bad money platform under an adverse majority of 3,100 votes. Mr. Altgeld does not explain the cause of this change.

The Democratic leaders in the States which voted on Tuesday, not being Altgelds, did not come out for free coinage. They did not call on Bland to come and tell their people that "the American gold standard must be destroyed." They knew that their only chance of winning lay in getting the currency question out of the way as an issue. They knew it would be fatal to them to declare themselves for 16 to 1 free silver.

Having adopted gold standard platforms unanimously the Democratic leaders then proceeded to search for issues on which they might make a fight with some sort of prospect of success. Generally they chose State issues. That was the case in Ohio, Iowa, and New York. In the latter State they made all the capital they could out of "personal liberty." They got badly whipped everywhere except on the personal liberty issue in New York. That was because the wounds caused by the financial and industrial panics of the Democracy are not yet healed. But if the Democrats had advocated the tearing open of those wounds and making free trade their issue there would not have been anything left of the Democracy in those States but a bad smell.

Altgeld's interview shows that his malignity and vindictiveness towards President Cleveland, and his inability to tell the truth, even when he knows what the truth is, are unimpaired.

BRADLEY FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Gov.-elect Bradley of Kentucky deserves the honor he has won if ever man did. He has fought the battles of the Republican party in his State for many years when there was no apparent hope of success. Defeat seemed to invigorate him instead of disheartening him. His splendid pluck and perseverance have had their reward at last.

His unexpected success in that dreadful Bourbon State has caused some of the friends of Presidential candidates to suggest that Gov. Bradley would make an excellent nominee for the Vice-Presidency. It is intimated by Ohioans that his name would look well on the ticket underneath that of Gov. McKinley. New-Yorkers hint that if Gov. Bradley were to join his fortunes with those of Gov. Morton that he might be Vice-President for a few months or more, for Morton is an old man, and might not want to perform the arduous, distracting duties of the Presidency long.

Gov. Bradley would be a good candidate for the second place. It would be an excellent idea to nominate a Southern man whose record proves that he never would "Johnsonize" of "Tylerize" his party. Bradley would go well with Reed of New England, Allison of Iowa, the defeated Indiana candidate of 1892, or any of the other gentlemen who think they would like to spend four years in the White House attending to national affairs.

But Bradley's jubilant Kentucky friends are saying that his name should be first on the Republican national ticket, that his State will press his claims in next year's convention, and that the Southern Republicans will back them up strongly.

That is going too fast and too far. Gov. Bradley has won a great victory in his State, but a Presidential nomination right off-hand as its reward would be altogether too great a reward. Supposing, however, that he serves as Governor for four years, and during that time is able to fix Kentucky in the Republican column, where the State of Henry Clay ought to be, then Mr. Bradley will have claims on the party which will have to be considered. If he can keep Kentucky converted to the true national faith, and thus contribute influentially to the conversion and reclamation of other erring sisters in the South, he will be seriously considered for a residence in the White House.

INGERSOLL MISQUOTED.

Some "old residents" of Charlestown, Ind., say they recollect Col. Ingersoll saying, in a speech he made there fifteen years ago, that "When Kentucky went Republican he would believe there was a hell." Kentucky has gone Republican and now these "old residents" say that Col. Bradley has forced Ingersoll to believe in eternal punishment of poor fallible mortals. The Colonel denies that he ever so declared and calls it "idiotic."

In one way or another the memories of these "old citizens" have played them false. If Col. Ingersoll did get Kentucky and hell in the same sentence he must have expressed himself to the effect that the strongest argument which could be adduced in favor of total depravity and the need of a brimstone lake to dip the totally depraved in, was the continued, depraved, and malignant Democracy of a majority of the voters of Kentucky ever since the war for the preservation of the Union. For it must have seemed to the Colonel that men who persistently sinned against the light as these Kentuckians were doing must be instigated by an evil spirit whose name might be Satan.

If this was what Robert said in Indiana, then when he heard the news from Kentucky he must have felt that one of the strongest arguments in favor of the necessity for a hell had been wiped out. A Republicanized Kentucky would not conjure up in his mind dreams of sulphur soup and brimstone tea, administered by devils to unhappy mortals. It might make him think, however, that the millennium could not be far off.

THE WELCOME RAINFALL.

The long-continued drought is broken at last. More than an inch of rain has fallen in this city and vicinity in the last two days, after some six weeks of steadily dry weather, which has desiccated as badly as in the fall of 1871 about everything that could be dried up. The rain would have been more welcome had it fallen over larger areas, as the whole West has suffered from the drought. The rain-bearing clouds seemed to have parted with much of their surplus moisture before passing over the western part of the agricultural country in the great Mississippi Valley, but these lands were not entirely neglected in conferring the blessing. There has been a moderate rainfall to the northwest, west, and southwest of this city, and Illinois and Indiana received a fair share of the pluvial visitation, while there are indications of more rain for some sections.

The rain is worth millions of dollars to the people of the agricultural areas. It does all the more good by reason of the fact that it fell slowly and gently, in small drops, so that it is all soaking into the ground on hills as well as on land on the level plains and prairies, and not rushing off into brooks and creek beds, as much of the rain does when it falls in a heavy storm. Hence it is doing the utmost possible good to the dusty, parched up West, reviving the grass and saving winter wheat over vast areas from the utter failure which had menaced it for weeks. Besides starting up into healthy growth wheat that already is seeded it will permit the plowing up of thousands of acres that previously were too dry for the operation, and their seeding over with fair promise for a crop next year. The rain will cause a replenishment of numerous wells on farms that were without water for their human inhabitants and live stock, may be expected to show good results in raising the level of the water in Lake Michigan, and purifying the atmosphere by bringing to the ground untold millions of dust and disease germs that have been floating in the air above us, menacing the health of the people. Besides this the rain probably will be found sufficiently copious to have quenched the prairie fires that have wrought terrible havoc in several directions around us.

The rainfall is, however, far from restoring the average for the current year. The shortage up to date is about a foot in depth from the mean of previous years. The fall of the last ten months is fully a third part short of the usual quantity. But the crops of 1895 have not fared badly in consequence, that of corn being the largest ever reported, while the wheat yield is estimated to be fully 425 million bushels, giving us a moderate surplus for export after keeping enough for the supply of home needs. There now is reason to hope for a fair yield of winter wheat next year, though doubtless on some areas the plant has rotted because of the drought, and it now is too late in the season to seed all the land which would have been put into wheat this fall if the genial rains had come along earlier. The occurrence of zero weather in the Northwest will not necessarily interfere with the seeding of winter wheat farther south, though it is pretty late for that work now, and it is far from improbable that we shall have plenty of snow the coming winter to make amends for the paucity of rain in the warm months.

LUXURY AND SOCIETY.

The matter of taste aside, there is good cause for public commendation of the lavishness with which money was spent upon the wedding of Miss Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough. According to what probably is the most nearly accurate estimate the total expenditure was as follows:

The bride's wedding gowns and garments	$ 6,720
The bride's trousseau	10,000
Mrs. Vanderbilt's gown	2,000
Bridemaids' gowns	3,000
Floral decoration, St. Thomas' Church	15,000
Decoration of Mrs. Vanderbilt's house	10,000
Wedding breakfast and service	5,000
Music at church and house	3,500
Bishop Littlejohn's fee	2,500
Wedding presents	450,000
New gowns of invited guests	100,000
Catering	30,000
The Duke's wedding outfit	1,500
Presents for bridemaids and ushers	1,500
Total	$640,720

Of this enormous sum all but the clergyman's fee may be said to go to labor. Dressmakers, florists, musicians, caterers, jewelers, and tailors—all these profited by the Duke's luck and the Vanderbilts' extravagance, and while the pallid young nobleman and his blooming bride are feasting in the Long Island manor-house many a shawl-clad sewing woman is surprising the receiving teller at the savings bank with exaggerated deposits of money that flowed down Fifth avenue to Mulberry Bend.

In this way the rich Romans soothed the plebeians, who otherwise would have been goaded to murderous frenzy by the thought of broiled ortolans and spitted nightingales' tongues and pearls dissolved in vinegar. In this way the French revolution was postponed and then soon nullified, for the patriots who clamored for liberty and equality thought business more desirable as soon as their stomachs grew empty. In this way the haggard hordes of the East End of London are prevented from invading Hyde Park with clubs and stones. In this way the British aristocracy remains in serenity. In this way the hoarse cry "Down with the House of Lords!" continues vox et praeterea nihil.

For, after all, civilization breeds luxury and luxury breeds work and work must needs be paid for. So that the money which buys only a bad headache for a millionaire gives bread and meat to the wine-grower's family and the rich gowns which weary the new made Duchess clothe also the weaver and the contouriere.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy—that is the implied contract between rich and poor. The danger to society is not the accumulation of wealth, but parsimony in the management of it.

ECKHART FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Some of the friends of Drainage Trustee Boldenweck are endeavoring to persuade him that he ought to be President of the board and not Eckhart. The only reason they give for this is that Boldenweck got a handful more votes than any of his Republican colleagues. So he did, but that was mainly because his name was printed directly opposite that of the unpopular Duffy. Most of the Democrats who scratched that unsatisfactory candidate crossed for Boldenweck as their fifth man, because his name was just opposite Duffy's.

The fact that Boldenweck got some of the Democratic kickers at Duffy does not justify the taking of the Presidency away from Eckhart, who is the most capable man on either the old or new board. Boldenweck has been a good member, but Eckhart has been much more efficient. He has had far more to do with the fiscal management of affairs than Boldenweck. Much of the credit for the good judgment with which this great work has been carried on belongs to Eckhart. The business community has much faith in him.

Mr. Boldenweck will have all the work he will care to do, though not President. He will be on some important committee and will have his hands full for the next five years and will add to the creditable reputation he has made already without trying to crowd the fitter man out of the Presidency of the board.

The taxpayers, regardless of party, want Eckhart, for they feel that when he is at the head there will be no extras and no jobbery with his consent.

THE TERRIBLE DETROIT STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

The steam boiler explosion in the Journal Building at Detroit on Wednesday morning was the most terrible that has occurred in many years past in any part of the world. Up to yesterday afternoon twenty-six dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and twenty others were missing, making the probable number of dead forty-six; besides which nineteen persons were more or less seriously injured, two of them fatally. The estimated property loss of about $60,000 is insignificant in comparison with this wholesale destruction of human life.

The cause of the disaster has been definitely ascertained to be a boiler explosion, but what caused the explosion is claimed to be still a mystery. There can be no doubt, however, that by far the greater part of the fatality was due to carelessness in construction, and it seems probable that there also was carelessness in the maintenance of the plant, in addition to that on the part of employés. It is said that the boilers were old and unsafe. There is no doubt that they were located in the main building, the floors above being occupied by about a hundred workers, some of whom escaped as by a miracle. The explosion of the steam demolished the lower floors and knocked away the supports from the upper ones, which fell with the weight of the machinery and other material they had supported. Probably the structure was a mere shell, and it went to pieces like an old-fashioned Mississippi River steamer.

The placing of the boiler plant inside the building ought not to have been permitted. It was a useless and criminal toying with human life, and the result hardly was other than might have been expected. The boilers ought to have been located away from the main building. This principle of construction is well understood and widely observed in Chicago. A large number of the seven or eight thousand boilers in this city are in under alley areas. They are put outside of the main walls wherever it is possible to have them so, and where there are batteries of boilers they are generally outside the main and in a separate building, although there still are too many which would be likely to do great harm if they exploded. Both of THE TRIBUNE boilers are outside the walls in what may be called exterior vaults, and for these and hundreds of others it may be said they could explode without any of the steam going up through the floors of the main building, as in order to do that it must first penetrate very thick basement walls. The small portion passing through the doorways would be so much diffused as to do little harm.

It may be said of steam as long ago was remarked of fire, that it is "a good servant but a terrible master." It has done a vast amount of useful service to the people of this city, and but little harm, thanks to the precautions taken in its employment. We have had but about three noteworthy boiler explosions in this city for a long time, the most important one being that in the Warren Springer plant about four years ago. All experience with steam boilers in this and other cities tends to show that it is criminal carelessness to place them in situations where the steam cannot escape into the outer air with the least possible hindrance in case of explosion, and do so without jeopardy to the lives of any except those who may be in the immediate vicinity of the steam making apparatus. The disaster at Detroit should operate as a salutary warning to attend to this precaution in every case where it has not already been adopted.

THE VOTE IN THE FAMOUS EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

The following table gives the vote cast at four elections in the counties composing the Eighteenth Congressional District:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
1888	16,260	18,553	290
1892	15,520	18,341	2,578
1894	14,969	14,969	2,020
1895	15,311	12,053	...

There had been a slight increase in the population of the district between 1888 and 1892, and that, with the exciting nature of the election, brought out a heavy vote, the Populists being the chief gainers. They drew on the Democrats, who had the most voters in the district, but they drew on the Republicans also. Had their ticket and its issues been out of the field over a third of the Pops would have voted for Harrison.

In 1894 the Republican vote was 400 greater than in 1888. The Democratic vote was 4,500 smaller in 1894 than in 1888. The issue last year was "hard times." The falling off in the Democratic vote was due to the belief that those hard times had been caused by Democratic blundering in Congress. The Republicans got back some of their men who had left them for Cleveland in 1892, and also got a few Democratic votes.

This month the Republicans have polled 1,300 less votes than last November, but only 200 less than at the Presidential election of 1892. That they should do so well at a special election, and so nearly equal last fall, when State officers and members of the Legislature and county officers were to be elected, would be surprising if it were not known that a good many German sound money Democrats helped them.

The Democrats polled 2,000 votes less than last year. Their vote fell off over 14 per cent, and that too in spite of the fact that they had the Populist vote to draw on. There were 2,000 Pops in the district last fall, and most of them voted for the 16 to 1 free silverite Lane, who agreed with them on debasing the currency, while Hadley, the Republican, agreed with the German Democrats in favor of good, 100-cent dollars.

Why then did not Lane get a heavier vote? Simply because there are several thousand Democrats in the district who are unalterably opposed to a debased currency. They certainly did not abstain to vote for Lane because they dislike Cleveland, as Altgeld suggests, for Lane is opposed to Cleveland. They refused to vote for Lane because they do not like his currency doctrines. If the Democratic bosses want to keep them from returning to the party next year all they have to do is to adopt another free silver platform in 1896.

CHICAGO'S INVASION OF ATLANTA.

Chicago waves its hand to the soldier boys of the First Regiment, I. N. G., as the whizzing train bears it to Atlanta and Atlanta's exposition. May it have a good time and leave no breaking hearts in tender breasts behind it when it returns.

The men of the First Regiment will approach Atlanta in a different mood from that in which their fathers approached old Georgia's capital thirty-odd years ago. Then faces were stern, eyes fierce, mouths set with cruel determination. Now smiles wreathe the cheerful countenances of the peaceable invaders. Then blood stained the earth and the shriek of the ball and the booming of the cannon sounded continually. Now the land is waving with verdure, "the valleys stand so thick with corn that they laugh and sing," and the music of jubilating bands is loud and continual. Then women and children in the city trembled and wept and husbands and fathers prepared in silence for the last desperate defense. Now gay, beribboned dresses flutter with joyful anticipation and the hands of Georgia itch with eagerness to grasp the hands of Illinois.

But though mood and the errand it inspires be different, it is no less necessary that the boys in blue quit themselves manfully in their enterprise. They must look to it that they conduct themselves with credit to the North, to Chicago (which of all Northern cities is closest bound in sympathy to Atlanta), and to their regiment. There is no fear they will not do it. The First is all gallant gentlemen.

So—here's luck!

THE TURKISH DILEMMA.

Apparently affairs in the government of Turkey have reached a crisis. In the absence of knowledge to the contrary it must be presumed that the calling of a new Cabinet into existence has a direct bearing on the reply which the Porte has promised to make shortly to the statement by representatives of other powers that the present state of affairs in Armenia cannot be allowed to continue. The new Grand Vizier is stated to be an able man, with broad views, and it well may be expected that the new administration will not invite the carrying out of the threat that if adequate measures are not shortly taken to restore order in Armenia the powers, acting in concert, will feel compelled to take their own steps in the matter. The Turkish Government must be aware that it could stand no chance of success in resisting the great powers of Europe if they could agree to act in unison against it, but it may cherish the idea that such unison is not possible in practice, however much it may be verbally threatened, and therein lies the danger to the peace of Europe. It hardly can be supposed the powers would back down if their demand were not acceded to. But also it is perhaps probable that, after they had carried their point in the way in which dictators are apt to deal with those who have opposed their will, the mutual jealousies excited over the division of the spoils would set a large part of the Old World in a blaze of war.

In either case the position of the "Sublime Porte" would be a pitiable one, if it were not for the fact that "the sick man of Europe" long since has forfeited all claims to sympathy. Resistance would mean the disappearance of Turkey from the map of Europe, and probably a big slicing up of its Asiatic territory. On the other hand, it is difficult to see how even such a despotic government as that of Turkey could preserve the allegiance of its Mohammedan subjects, to say nothing of their respect, after having disclaimed their alleged right to kill off "infidels" at their own pleasure. The difficulty of facing the responsibility is vastly increased by the undoubted fact that dissatisfaction against the rule of the Sultan pervades the Turkish army and navy, neither of which can be depended upon to sustain him, and that there is fear of an open and widespread revolt which may render outside interference absolutely necessary to prevent the utter extinction of all persons in the empire who will not actively join in the declaration, "There is one God, and Mohammed is his prophet."

CAMPBELL CONGRATULATES BUSHNELL.

The defeated candidate in Ohio sent the following dispatch to the victorious one:

> Hamilton, O., Nov. 6.—Gov. A. S. Bushnell: Mrs. Campbell and the members of my family join me in congratulating you and yours upon your election as Governor of Ohio.
>
> JAMES E. CAMPBELL.

This was the "proper thing to do" under the circumstances, and therefore Campbell, who is always graceful and courteous, did it. But it was a mere courtesy. Campbell was not at all gratified by Bushnell's election. He wanted the Governorship himself, and is unhappy because he did not get it. Everybody knows that.

It is getting to be the custom, however, for a man who has been whipped in a political fight to immediately congratulate the man who has knocked him out. The unsuccessful candidate in a convention rises and with honey on his lips and gall in his heart moves that the nomination of his competitor "be made unanimous."

So, too, the defeated pugilist, with his nose broken, eyes closed, face caved in, and stakes and side bets lost, shakes hands with his victorious antagonist to show that he harbors no ill-feeling. But the defeated aspirant for a girl's hand does not send congratulations to the successful rival, nor do rival merchants, grain or stock speculators, or losers on horse races congratulate the winning fellow.

Campbell sent his dispatch, as a man moves to make the nomination of his competitor unanimous, in order that he might not seem to "show punishment," and that he was not discouraged in the least by his defeat. It is a polite ceremony, no doubt, but it is a hypocritical one—no matter about the smiles that accompany it.

APPARENTLY there has been no change in Col. Bob Ingersoll's views regarding either the hereafter or Moses.

HALI RIFAT PASHA, the Sultan's new Grand Vizier, bears a good name, although the uninformed reader might never suspect it.

THE Democratic party is in great need of new leaders, but it also needs a new set of principles and a lot more voters.

THOSE who claim that the result in Ohio clinches the nomination of Maj. McKinley for President are invited to take a good look at Iowa's figures and do a little thinking.

THE local organ says "it will be the same old Democratic party" next year. Then it will go down under the same old landslide.

AT any rate it isn't Mr. Gorman's Maryland any more.

AFTER 1897 the Hon. D. B. Hill's Senatorial job will be at an end. He ought then to buy a wig and endeavor to lead a new life.

ENGLISH papers express regret at the Tammany victory in New York City. It is possible they regard Tammany as the American or anti-English section of Gotham.

LET it be understood the result is in no sense a vindication of the Hon. Buck McCarthy.

AND the next two days it rained.

IF the friends of Mr. Bradley of Kentucky persist in making him a Presidential candidate they will incur the displeasure of Mr. H. Clay Evans of Tennessee.

THE election of so many Republican Governors gives Illinois a most lonesome and homesick feeling.

IN A MINOR KEY.

For Once.

"You told me to bring something home when I came this evening, Maria," said Mr. Billus, who had just come in, "and I've forgotten it, as usual. I have so many things to think of during the day, anyhow," he went on, with some resentment, "that it's an imposition to burden me with a trifling commission and expect me to charge my mind with it all day long. Now I know perfectly well there was some little jigumbob or kickshaw you asked me this morning to bring when I started for home tonight, but I haven't thought of it from that time to this. What was it? I may as well take my lecture right now."

"I asked you, John," replied Mrs. Billus, "not to forget to bring your head home this evening."

Had Worked Him Previously.

Dinguss—"Old man, I wish you could lend me about $5."

Shadbolt—"I wish I could, Dinguss. I'd be mighty certain to keep it."

Juvenile Depravity.

Tommy Tucker (temporarily engaged in entertaining portly caller)—"My paw's going to take us to the chrysanthemum show. He's got a fam'ly ticket."

Portly Caller—"Can't you take me along, Tommy."

"No. You don't belong to the fam'ly."

"Couldn't I go as a relative of the family—an aunt, for instance?"

"O yes, we might take you as an aunty fat."

PERSONALS.

It is a depressing thought that the decks are now cleared for a Presidential engagement.

One of the liveliest attendants at the Atlanta exposition is a negress named Molly Darling, who is over 100 years of age. She attracts much attention from the fact that she never saw George Washington.—Ex.

James Whitcomb Riley is the only remaining American poet who wears a smooth face. Edmund Clarence Stedman indulges in a full beard; Thomas Bailey Aldrich sports a mustache; Richard Henry Stoddard wears a long white beard; and Richard Watson Gilder has a melancholy, drooping mustache.—Ex.

Senator Palmer of Illinois has about twenty canes that have been given him at various times—on birthdays and other interesting occasions. The two most highly prized for their intrinsic value are the one Gen. Zollicoffer carried, which has an ivory head of Henry Clay for a handle, and the other a stout oak stick made from one of the timbers of the vessel that was Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie.—Ex.

There is a curious example of the jealous suspicion with which Germans are regarded in France in the amusing story of the scare created in Brittany by the invasion of a swarm of German agents, who came to buy up the produce of the Breton orchards. As a matter of fact they wanted the apples for conversion into champagne cider, but the country people firmly believed that the strangers were spies in disguise taking notes for use in future warfare.—Ex.

Some of the Results in Ohio.

New York World (Dem.): The gallant and able fight made by Campbell in Ohio was unavailing. The Republican majority, though reduced from last year's abnormal figures, is still overwhelming. The result disposes of a great many questions. It disposes of Campbell as a Presidential possibility. It disposes of the charge that the Republicans were disloyal to McKinley. It also disposes of the idea that the road to final Democratic success lies in opposing tariff measures framed in accordance with Democratic principles and supported by Democratic sentiment. And it disposes of Brice.

HAS CAUSE TO COMPLAIN.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS SUBORDINATE.

If Before Marriage She Attained a Dignified and Remunerative Position Wedded Life Will Bring to Her Loss of Personal Liberty—It Is Impossible for a Widow or Spinster to Live in the Home of a Married Couple on Independent Grounds.

When the English daughter began to revolt against dull stay-at-home evenings, and to demand the latchkey liberty of her brother, Mrs. Grundy was exceedingly shocked at the young woman's sharp self-assertion, and scandalized at the idea of a respectable girl being permitted unchaperoned evenings outside of home. This, then, fumed conservative people, was the outcome of the higher education of girls! To develop in them a desire to kick over the traces and to enjoy life in their own fashion, regardless of the venerable traditions of society.

The spread of culture among them was undoubtedly responsible for the "revolt of the daughters," and, although prudence will not under existing conditions, in cities, sanction the unguarded roamings of daughters after nightfall, still, the desire of the young women to escape the intolerable dullness of the evening at home in the average household the world over was both natural and innocent. Tradition and custom are, however, the lions in the way of the girls realizing their object. And there are others besides the "daughters" who are made to feel and who resent the tyranny of custom. For example, the woman who by dint of steady application has attained a dignified and remunerative position will find that, if married, she is still regarded, in many respects, as the ward of her husband, very much as were the preserve-making, mentally-stunted Marthas of earlier days. Her household position in all that relates to the outside world is that of a subordinate, the headship of the husband being universally accepted as a fact, however much her inferior he may be. This is not infrequently a galling position of affairs, even to a loving wife, since independence and ambition are not exclusively masculine traits.

There are also many conditions in which even the widow of independent fortune, or of high professional rank, is regarded as a subordinate if there happens to be a male relative in the household of which she is a member. If, for example, with a view to pleasant companionship, and in order to permit both parties to the arrangement to indulge in a higher scale of living, the widow or the spinster arranges dollar for dollar with a married couple to furnish and maintain a house, she will find to her chagrin that her position in that household is subordinate.

Her seat at table, for instance, will be at the side, the place for children, or other dependents, and it will be found that except among the few intimates who know the facts, the impression will prevail that the married couple have given the widow a home. And, as can readily be seen, it is neither agreeable nor dignified to be not even a copartnership mistress in one's own household.

A case in point is that of a widow, an independent, energetic, professional woman in easy circumstances, who has made a home on a strictly cooperative plan with a married cousin. The relations have been most amicable during four years, but the position is becoming intolerable for the widow, although through no fault of the married couple, and a pleasant household will be broken up, since, on reflection, the widow considers that to be outranked in her own home is an undignified position for a woman of her attainments and professional rank. Ladies of the harem, and the spaniel type of women, will not sympathize with the widow's point of view, but a self-respecting woman will understand her attitude and applaud her determination.

It certainly supplies a curious instance of the tyranny of the tradition that persists in regarding woman as a hanger-on.—Vogue.

Various Woes of Women.

First—Excepting on the sly, she is inhumanly barred from using a cigaret case.

Second—She is not allowed to make love, but merely to receive the manufactured article.

Third—When she bets with any member of the other sex she rarely has the privilege of paying it if she loses.

Fourth—She is unable to go unattended to the theater.

Fifth—She cannot even dance more than three times in succession with a partner whom she likes without being suspected of a tendency to flirt.

Sixth—No matter how put out—by her maid or her milliner—she is not permitted the use of stronger language than "Dear me!" or "How tiresome!"

Seventh—She may not chaff the waiter at a foreign table d'hôte, although she knows his language perfectly, and longs to take advantage of the chance of showing that she knows it.

Eighth—By a masculine assumption she is deemed unable to play cricket or football, and is doomed to less violent games, like croquet and tennis, with mild young men.

Ninth—Though over head and ears in love, she may never make an offer, except, perhaps, in leap year, and for this it would be hard for her to quote an actual precedent.

Tenth—She is expected to be able to make use of a needle, and is thus disabled from competing with men in works of idleness.

Eleventh—Her ears are steeped in slang when her brothers come home from school, and yet she is obliged, as far as possible, to keep her lips from using it.

Twelfth—If there is a baby in the house where she is visiting she is presumed to be unable to talk sensibly about it.

Thirteenth—When her married sister makes a call she is always pounced upon to entertain the children.

Fourteenth—However humorous her temperament may naturally be, she cannot crack a joke or sing a comic song without being thought eccentric.

Fifteenth—She must not practice boxing, except as regards the ears of her small brothers.

Sixteenth—She is not allowed the privilege of a latchkey.—Cassell's Weekly.

A Hairpin's Many Missions.

Naturally, the legitimate use of the steel or tortoise-shell pin is to keep the hair in place. Women, however, utilize it for many other purposes; they may, indeed, have a supply of glove and shoe buttoners, which somehow or other never materialize when most needed. The hair-pin can always be found, and a woman buttons her shoes and gloves with it, uses it to pin on her veil, and when the pretty manicure instruments cannot be found, cleans her nails with the sharp point.

She opens her letters with it, cuts the pages of the new magazine, and makes a bodkin of it when necessary. It can be made to replace the tidy-pin, to tuck back the lace window-cur

COMPLAIN.

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DUE TO AN UMBRELLA.

CAUSE OF THE RECENT PROLONGED DROUGHT IS EXPLAINED.

Some Misguided Friend Gave the Weather Man a Fine Silk Umbrella, Which He Constantly Carried—Wednesday He Lost It and the Floods at Once Descended—Dense Fog on the Lake Interferes with Navigation.

The drought met its Waterloo yesterday. It was buried as deep as the Democratic candidates. It was all due to an umbrella—a tight-roll silk umbrella with a curved Congo-wood handle elaborately ornamented with silver. On the silver was engraved the word "Garriott."

A well-meaning but misguided man gave it to the weather man early in September.

"Just what I wanted," said the delighted professor. "I will carry it all the time instead of a cane."

He did, and the wife of the umbrellamaker went without a fall bonnet, and the rubber shoe dealer patronized the free lunch counter exclusively.

On Wednesday morning the weatherman came down-town as usual, carrying the fatal umbrella. When he alighted from the car he felt he had forgotten something, but not till the tower was reached did he miss the umbrella. Yesterday he gazed disconsolately out at the fog-covered lake and drenched streets.

"Something must be done," said he. "If I don't find that umbrella we will have a flood."

He rushed out and tried to buy another umbrella, but no dealer would sell him one. So he went over to Milwaukee avenue and bought a mackintosh, rubber boots, and fireman's helmet. Half an hour later the sky appeared over the lake and the weatherman smiled.

"It will clear up soon," said he.

In the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock last night 1.68 inches of rain fell in Chicago, which, with the rain that fell on Wednesday, made nearly two inches—more than had fallen during the month of September and October, and nearly four times as much as fell in October alone. It was a fine, misty rain during the greater part of the day, and combined with the northeast wind made a very disagreeable day for people who were compelled to be out.

A heavy fog added to the general discomfiture during part of the day. The wind blew from off the lake all day, and varied in velocity from five to twenty miles an hour. At 1 p. m. the thermometer registered at 52°, the maximum for the day. At 8 p. m. the mercury stood at 40°, and was falling. The humidity, as most people realized, was high—100 at noon and 96 at 8 o'clock last night.

Heavy Fog on the Lake.

The heavy fog which has overhung the whole length of Lake Michigan for the last two days has rendered navigation dangerous and uncertain. Many steamers are several hours behind time, owing to slowing down the engines when running in the thick fog. Yesterday the lookout at the life saving station reported the fog so thick he could not see across the river, and it was with difficulty incoming steamers found the piers. Tugs which went out from the river to pilot them in sometimes had trouble in getting back readily. No reports of boats being ashore were received at any of the offices along the lumber market.

A man who desired to find the monument of Chicago's street car companies and street cleaning department yesterday had but to look around him. It was there and its name was mud, mud of every shade and degree of consistency. Here it was piled in treacherous, sloppy heaps between the cable tracks. There it filled a sort of slough of despond, a lake of liquid mud draining a continent of decayed wood paving. But it was mud everywhere.

Rush street, as the main northern approach of the city and the scene of ceaseless heavy traffic, easily bore the palm. Rush street was mud personified. Here, there, and very frequently a thoughtful street repair gang had provided a site for a lake. This had been done by digging up worn wood blocks in the dry season, carefully cleaning away all cement foundations and placing a few new blocks and some dry mud in the excavation. The plan had worked to perfection. First came dry weather, wherein the loose blocks were ground into toothpicks by the heavy traffic. Then came the rain and then the toothpicks floated around and formed an ornamental fringe to the lake. It was good landscape gardening, but poor street repair work. Mud and water and toothpicks made Rush street a veritable slough of despond, wherein Christian, as personified by the unfortunate pedestrian, if once fairly caught was likely to tarry long and merely from physical inability to extricate himself from the slippery and slimy mess. The other northern approaches were as bad and in parts worse.

Mud of Various Hues.

"West Madison street was a study in mud of various hues. The asphalt-laying, too long delayed for dry weather to finish it, added to the impassability of the street. Where it was finished the old paving stones were piled on the pavement like cannon-balls. These decorative designs for store-fronts were not as favorably received by pedestrians and property-owners as their designers had imagined.

Where the asphalt was finished or where Ashland boulevard crossed the street one saw what a street could be made with proper care.

But to the street car companies the public was indebted for nine-tenths of the superincumbent mud. One had but to watch one of the so-called track-sweepers in use on the car lines to appreciate its virtues as a mud-collector. The machine left a huge windrow of mud between the lines. The dust and dirt of weeks was there. They only needed water to complete a pedestrian's discomfort. Water was plenty. The ordinance as to street car companies cleansing and repairing the roadway within their tracks was a dead letter all over the city.

The South Side was as bad or worse. Where the car companies had not torn up the roadway the wood pavement was in villainous disrepair.

"NEWSPAPER FLYER" DERAILED.

Six Coaches Leave the Track but Only One Person Is Injured.

The train known on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad as the "newspaper flyer" left the track at North Evanston at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was composed of six coaches, all of which were derailed. Only one man was injured. This was the engineer, Joseph Hatch, who sustained bruises about the hips and shoulders by jumping.

A dense fog caused Robert Livingston, foreman at North Evanston, to make a mistake. Livingston could not see distinctly through the fog, and supposing the train was on the siding threw the switch to bring it on the main track.

The engine struck the open switch, bounded to one side, and dragged the six coaches over the ties nearly 700 feet before it came to a standstill. At the first intimation of the derailment Engineer Hatch reversed his engine and sprang from the cab.

The fireman, however, remained at his post and clung to the reversed lever until the train stopped. Hatch fell on a track seven feet away, and although badly bruised he was able to assist in clearing away the debris.

Those in the coaches were badly frightened, but none attempted to jump. None of the coaches was overturned, and but little damage was done to the tracks. The engine was slightly damaged.

Passengers on a Madison street cable train early yesterday morning were panic-stricken, when at Rockwell street a Pan-Handle stock train collided with the cable train, demolishing the grip car. No one was injured. A strand of cable had become entangled with the mechanism of the grip car and the rope was not dropped. The train plunged forward, tore away the gates, and reached the railroad track just as the engine of the stock train came up. The latter struck the grip car squarely in the center, almost demolishing it. Gripman Rand saw his danger in time to jump from the car. Several persons in the cars also jumped without injury.

BOY WITH POCKET FULL OF MONEY.

He Is Arrested but Gets Away Without Giving His Name.

Capt. Fyfe of the East Chicago Avenue Station is somewhat chagrined over the action of Lieut. Laughran, who let a boy go after the latter's arrest on Tuesday evening with his pockets full of money.

The boy was well dressed and had $500. At the Lincoln Theater on Tuesday evening the lad took two rolls of money containing $20 bills and $50 bills from his pockets to pay for a ticket.

A policeman at the theater arrested the boy and sent him to the East Chicago Avenue Station, where he convinced Lieut. Laughran he was all right, and the Lieutenant let the lad go and made no report of the matter, not even taking his name.

HAS ONLY 26 SIGNATURES TO IT.

Petition of Open Sunday Barbers Not Numerously Signed.

The monster petition sent to the City Council by the barbers who want to keep their shops open on Sunday contains not 2,000, but twenty-six names.

Several members of the Barbers' Protective Association called on Mayor Swift yesterday to induce him to use his influence with the Aldermen to reconsider their action in revoking the ordinance against Sunday opening.

"But the petition was signed by 2,000 barbers," said the Mayor, "You must represent a minority."

"Let me see the petition," said Mr. Eigholz, and when the bulky document was examined but twenty-six names were found attached.

The Sunday closing men were delighted at the discovery, and at once started a counter petition. They claimed yesterday to have secured 1,000 signatures.

The "Campaign Committee on Sunday Rest," comprising representatives from fourteen organizations of laborers in favor of Sunday closing of shops, met yesterday afternoon at No. 155 Washington street, and appointed various subcommittees for extending its work. A committee with G. L. Frederick as Chairman was appointed to push the organization into societies of the clerks and barbers in each ward for the purpose of patrolling the city on Sundays and finding out which shops and stores are kept open.

Committees were also named on music, halls, press, speakers for ward meetings. The meeting was then adjourned to this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The petition to the City Council to have the vote repealing the Sunday closing ordinance reconsidered had been signed by 500 barbers when the meeting was adjourned.

A number of barbers who want to keep open on Sunday have arranged to be arrested early on Monday and taken before a friendly Justice of the Peace, who will dismiss the cases. Attorney Eigholz said yesterday a way would be found to prevent this.

ROBERT REID SUES HIS EMPLOYER.

Thinks He Is Entitled to Extra Pay for Extra Time.

A test case will be made of the suit commenced on Wednesday in the Circuit Court by Robert L. Reid against Henry C. Levi. The case will interest employés of large department stores and like establishments.

The defendant is the proprietor of the Hub clothing house. Reid was employed from Aug. 20, 1894, until July 15 last at a salary of $11 a week and at that date discharged.

Reid now sues to recover $84 from Levi for extra time. He says his hours were from 7 in the morning until 6 in the evening. On numerous occasions, he says, he was a few minutes late at the store, and for this from 25 to 50 cents was deducted from his salary each time.

On the other hand, Reid maintains he was obliged to stay at the store long after his time for leaving. For this, however, he was not awarded any compensation.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM THE ESTATE.

Judge Kohlsaat Hears Further Evidence in the Field Case.

Judge Kohlsaat heard further evidence yesterday in the Probate Court regarding the estate of James H. Field, which is claimed by two women, each claiming to be the widow of the dead man.

Frances Field testified that in New York in 1851, when she was 18 years old, she was married to Field and never divorced. She came to Chicago with her husband, she said, and he was employed in the newspaper business for several years, until he embarked in the bucket shop business.

Mrs. Chloe Field, the second wife, claims that Field procured a divorce from Mrs. Field No. 1.

Judge Kohlsaat will hear the remainder of the evidence Nov. 25. Field was well known a number of years ago in connection with the "Fund W" scheme.

SUICIDE OF FREDERICK R. BROKER.

Friends Can Offer No Explanation for His Act.

Frederick R. Broker, who had been living with John Liss, No. 1670 Dewey court, ended his life Thursday night by turning on the gas before he retired.

That evening he accompanied Miss Clara Stemboon to the theater. They were engaged, and Broker left a letter addressed to her saying he could live no longer. He left her $208, a gold watch and chain, and a deed to property he owned. He advised her to make his death appear accidental, if possible, so she could secure certain insurance money. Broker belonged to the Knights of Pythias and several other societies. Broker's friends say they canont account for his suicide.

DEAF MUTE SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

One of the Men Supposed to Be Engaged in It Is Arrested.

John Michaels, a deaf mute, living at No. 548 Sedgwick street, complained to the East Chicago avenue police yesterday that he had been robbed of $15 in a room at No. 235 North Clark street Wednesday night.

He said he met two men in a saloon on North Clark street and was invited to their room. When he got there, Michaels said he was knocked down and robbed. Unable to call for help the robbers had an easy task in getting his money.

After robbing him Michaels said they kept him in the room until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Detective Maher went to No. 235 North Clark street and arrested Charles Just, one of the two men who Michaels says robbed him.

FAILS TO PROVE A CASE OF LIBEL.

A. Gordon Murray's Suit Against Peter Gardner Is Dismissed.

A nonsuit was entered by the prosecution yesterday afternoon in the case of Peter Gardner, Secretary of the Scottish Assembly, charged with criminal libel before Justice Everett.

It was not done, however, until Attorney Taylor, representing A. Gordon Murray, the complainant, had put four witnesses on the stand and made a fruitless effort to establish the authorship and publication of the alleged libelous article, the original of which could not be found.

The witnesses placed on the stand were A. Gordon Murray himself, J. M. Brydon, Mrs. J. S. Robb, and D. L. Morrison.

Items.

Evidence will be heard this morning in Judge Dunne's court in the case of Mrs. Madeline Frese, on trial for the alleged murder of Arthur W. Grimm, 10 years old.

The discussion of "The New Woman and the Old Man," which was to have taken place last night at the Fulton Street Methodist Church, was postponed for one week on account of the weather.

Editor Stanislaus J. Segers, who conducts a weekly Polish publication called "Kropidlo," is on trial before Judge Payne accused of libel. Andrew J. Kwasigroch, No. 163 West Blackhawk street, is the complaining witness.

An elaborate bazaar and entertainment is being given this week, and will continue next week, in behalf of St. Monica's Colored Catholic Church at Federation Hall, Thirtieth and State streets. The proceeds will go to the different funds of the church.

Emily Henderson of Evanston has filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking that a conveyance she made to the National Benefit company in 1893 may be declared a trust for purposes which have failed, and that the instrument, which was a mortgage, may be canceled.

The police are looking for a gang of pickpockets who make it a rule to always be in sight when a cable car on the State street or Cottage Grove avenue lines is delayed or out of order. Several complaints have been made at different police stations of the work of the gang.

Henry Schulze, a house-mover, has obtained from Judge Windes a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner of Public Works Kent to show why the latter shall not furnish to the petitioner permits to move two houses. The writ is made returnable before the Circuit Court Nov. 14. The petitioner claims the Commissioner of Public Works refuses to issue a permit unless he deposits $100 in each case to cover the expenses incurred by street car companies and for cutting the wires along the route which the houses will pass.

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HE FALLS INTO A TRAP.

CHARLES DUNN CAUGHT IN AN ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE.

Lays a Plan to Get Money Out of W. D. Mahaney, but That Gentleman Sees His Scheme and Turns the Tables on Him—Notifies the Police Department and Detective McCarty Arrests the Would-Be Sharper, Who Fails to See He Gave Himself Away.

"Charlie" Dunn, otherwise Charles Davis, sat in W. D. Mahaney's office, No. 206 La Salle street, yesterday morning with a "skin" faro box before him. He was talking and Mr. Mahaney and his partner, A. P. O'Hara, were apparently interested listeners.

"I 'riffle' the cards a bit," said Dunn, "then I 'butt' them in like this, work either the 'wedge' or the 'bellied' strip, like that, and your sucker is caught."

"Right you are, Charlie," said Detective McCarty, who at that instant stepped out of the office vault and put more than a medium weight hand on the swindler's shoulder.

The arrest was one of the cases of "the biter bitten," and what led up to it forms a story of attempted swindling.

One week ago yesterday two well-dressed men walked into Mr. Mahaney's office and asked to be shown the working of a gas governor in which he is interested. The smaller of the men said he was Charles Davis and his companion was Mr. Hill, a cousin of President Hill of the Great Northern railroad. The gas governor was shown, and with the remark that the affair was apparently a success the visitors left. The next day Davis called alone.

"My friend, Hill," he said, "is 'stuck' on that governor of yours, and I believe he will buy. He is rich and has with him on this trip to Chicago $20,000. I brought him here, and if he buys some territorial right for a sale of the machine I presume I shall be allowed a commission."

Davis was assured he would be treated fairly and departed to come again an hour later with his friend Hill. They spent another hour over the governor and away they went. On Saturday they were on hand early and managed to singe their whiskers and burn more gas before Hill was ready to say the affair worked capitally.

On Sunday they did not appear, but on Monday they were on hand early. Hill said he had wired to New York for an expert, who would pass on the efficacy of the invention before he would feel justified in investing.

Tuesday morning Davis came alone. His face was as long as the pipe that led to the governor as he remarked: "The jig's up. Hill won't buy and I'm out of my commission. That expert came last night and put his foot on it. But I know a way to fix things yet, and I'll come in this afternoon and tell you about it."

He came back and told about it, and the tale had barely been begun before a light brighter than that from the governor gas burner in the corner broke on Mr. Mahaney's vision.

Davis pulled out a faro box and spread an oilcloth layout.

"Hill has a barrel of money, and by going back on this gas deal he's as good as swindled me. Now if you'll help me I'll get a good deal more than ever. I can make the cards come any way I choose with this box. Now place a bet. You win, see! Do it every time at that."

Mahaney played a dozen different ways and his cards always won.

"Now," continued Davis, "we will get Hill into this game and will win $20,000 dead easy, and I'll give you half. We'll need $500, though, for we must make some showing and lose a little at first. If you will supply the $500 I'll give you half the winnings, $10,000."

Mahaney said he did not have $500, but could get it probably from his partner if Davis would call again the next day. Davis said he would and left.

Then Mahaney went to police headquarters and Capt. Elliott detailed Detective McCarty on the case. Yesterday he sat in the vault in Mahaney's office waiting Davis' arrival. Mahaney and his partner, O'Hara, awaited Davis' arrival. He was on time and was deep in explanation of the way to do a "sucker" when the detective placed him under arrest.

Davis, or Dunn, which is his right name, was sorely amazed and insisted some one must have put Mahaney "on."

Dunn was locked up at Central. At the time of his attempted swindling of Mr. Mahaney he was under bonds on the charge of fleecing a Peoria man out of $600.

His confederate, whom he called Hill, is known to the police as "Col." Hall, an all-around confidence man. Hall will be arrested on sight.

DIES IN WILLING CAPTIVITY.

"Little Billy," W. F. Monroe's Scarlet Tanager, Passes Away.

Little Billy, the scarlet tanager which for several months had been a willing captive in W. F. Monroe's cigar store, in THE TRIBUNE Block, died yesterday afternoon. The bird came the night of April 14 last. It was a stormy Sunday evening, and the tanager, very wet and scarcely able to fly, sought shelter in the brightly lighted store.

It was thought remarkable that so shy a bird as the scarlet tanager should have strayed into the heart of a great city, and still more remarkable that Little Billy stayed so long. For, though the doors of the store were open all summer, he never tried to regain his liberty.

A large bird-cage was placed in the store, and in this the tanager ate and slept. Its door was left open and Little Billy preferred to pass most of his time hopping and flying about the store. After he had been in the store several weeks he became comparatively tame and permitted the clerks to feed him. It is said there is no record of any other scarlet tanager living in captivity so long.

CHIEF SUSPENDS A POLICEMAN.

Patrick Leehe Charged with Abusing His Wife and Child.

Chief Badenoch suspended Policeman Patrick Leehe of the First Precinct yesterday under charges of intoxication and abusing his wife and infant child. A short time ago a citizen, who makes the charges, asserts that Leehe drove his family from the house while in a rage and the complainant gave them shelter. The matter will be investigated by the Chief.

H. Holtz Kills Himself.

Relatives of H. Holtz, a saloonkeeper at Chicago Heights, found Holtz dead in his room yesterday morning. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver. Friends of the dead man ascribe the shooting to despondency.

Dies on the Way to Dunning.

Paul Seaman, who was adjudged insane at the Detention Hospital yesterday, died on a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train on the way to the Dunning Insane Asylum yesterday afternoon. The body was taken to Dunning, where an inquest will be held today.

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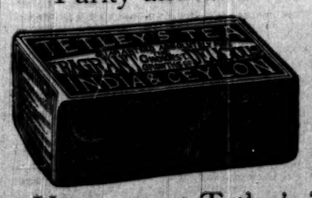

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IT IS ALL CHICAGO'S WAY

C. A. A. ELEVEN EASILY WINS ITS GAME WITH WILMINGTON Y. M. C. A.

Cornish's Men Toy with the Delaware Boys as a Tornado Does with Saplings—Crowd Objects to McCormick's Playing—Coffeen Makes an Eighty-five-Yard Run for a Touchdown—Hudleson Kicks Many Goals—Clean Game with No Slugging.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The Chicago Athletic Association's eleven defeated the Y. M. C. A. eleven here this afternoon by 40 to 0. The game was attended by 3,000 people. The visitors played quick ball and from start to finish, they had things entirely their own way, the Y. M. C. A. boys going down before their heavy rush line like so many saplings in a tornado. Only four times during the game was Y. M. C. A. able to get the ball, and each time it lost it on a fumble. Blaney, Coffeen, and Thomas put up a strong game, each making big gains on good runs. Coffeen's eigty-five yard run in the last half, scoring a touchdown, was the feature of the game.

When the visitors appeared on the field they were greeted with cheers by the spectators. Bets were made Chicago would reach the century mark. The roasting which McCormick got in the newspapers for his actions in the game with Pennsylvania was fresh in the minds of the spectators, and when the teams lined up the crowd called loudly to put McCormick out. McCormick, however, was not in condition to play, Mullikeu being substituted for him.

The game was called at 3:40. The local team won the toss and Weir kicked the ball. Blaney got it and covered twenty yards before he was floored. Chicago gained three yards on two more plays. Coffeen got the pigskin and plunged twice through center for ten yards each time. Aldrich skirted left end and gained twenty yards. Slater went around the right end for fifteen yards.

Wilmington Never in It.

Coffeen bucked center again and got five yards nearer the line. Chicago then resorted to rushing tactics, and Thomas got the ball over the line safely for a touchdown. Hudleson kicked a pretty goal. It took Chicago's men but five minutes to make this touchdown, and they realized they had a cinch. They lined up quickly and by fast playing got the ball over the chalk line again. Thomas made another touchdown and Hudleson kicked the ball between the posts. The next touchdown was made by a succession of long runs by Blaney around the ends. Hadden made the fourth touchdown in the last half on a long push through center. Hudleson failed to make the third goal. Score at the end of first half: Chicago, 22; Y. M. C. A., 0.

The second half was easy for Chicago. The Y. M. C. A. boys were fatigued from their hard work in the first half and played for wind at every opportunity. Chicago played more on the defensive than offensive, yet this did not prevent it from piling up the points. Blaney made the kickoff and sent the ball far into the Y. M. C. A. province. Weir got it and ran for thirty yards. Chicago got the ball on a fumble and bucked center for fifteen yards. Y. M. C. A. recovered the ball on a fumble by Blaney and gained five yards. A fumble by Weir gave the visitors the ball again and Coffeen broke through the line for fifteen yards. Thomas finally got the ball over the line and Hudleson sent it whizzing between the posts.

Hadden downed the next touchdown on a long run around right end. Another goal and Chicago's score stood 34. Again Weir kicked off and again Blaney got the ball.

Coffeen's Long Run.

Harvey tackled him neatly before he covered fifteen yards and in the fall Blaney lost the ball. Y. M. C. A. got it, but lost it on a mass play. Slater passed the ball to Coffeen and the latter ran around left end, covering almost the length of the field, scored a touchdown. Hudleson kicked and Chicago had forty points to its credit.

Both teams lined up quickly. Blaney got the ball on the kick-off and ran twenty yards. A fumble by Slater restored the ball to Y. M. C. A., but it lost it for the fourth time. Coffeen plunged through center twice for ten yards each time. At this point the game was called, with the ball still in the visitors' possession. The line-up:

Chicago A. A.	Position.	Wil. Y. M. C. A.
Hudleson	Right end	Garrett, Roberts
Hadden	Right tackle	Hayes
Mulliken	Right guard	Heck
Stevenson	Center	Jackson, Campbell
Thomas	Left guard	Green
Barter	Left tackle	Harrar
Stone	Left end	Taylor
Aldrich	Quarter back	Mehaffey
Coffeen	Right half back	Cornbrooks
Slater	Left half back	Harvey
Blaney	Full back	Weir

Score—Chicago A. A., 40; Wilmington Y. M. C. A., 0.
Place and date—Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7, 1895.
Touchdowns—Thomas (3), Hadden (2), Blaney, Coffeen.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Huddleson, 6.
Injured—Mehaffey.
Time of halves—First, 25 minutes; second, 20 minutes.
Referee—Gelbert. Umpire—Cornish.

NOTRE DAME TOO STRONG FOR THEM.

Indiana Eleven Defeats the Chicago Cycling Club Team 18 to 0.

Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Though the Chicago Cycling club eleven put up a strong game today it was no match for the local team, being beaten 18 to 0. The game was called a few minutes before time on account of darkness. The line-up:

Chi. Cycling club.	Position.	Notre Dame.
Chisholm	Right end	Mullen
Kinsley	Right tackle	Kelley
Jackson	Right guard	Casey
Richardson	Center	Rosenthal
Waugh	Left guard	Cavanagh
Hager	Left tackle	McCarthy
Wood	Left end	Murphy
Smith	Quarter back	Walsh
Gross	Right half back	Wheeler
Diener	Left half back	Brown
Murphy (Capt.)	Full back	Locke

Score—Notre Dame, 18; Chicago Cycling club, 0.
Place and date—Notre Dame, Ind., Nov. 7, 1895.
Touchdowns—Brown (2), Wheeler.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Casey (3).
Time—Thirty minute halves.
Referee—Bennett. Umpire—Brennan. Linesman—J. Mott.

RUGBY IS BEATEN BY THE CADETS.

Northwestern Military Second Eleven Defeats the Boys from Kenilworth.

The second eleven of the Northwestern Military Academy defeated the Rugby School of Kenilworth yesterday on the former's grounds by 26 to 0. The military boys did excellent work, especially in interference, and while their opponents played well they could not stand up against their steady and rapid play. Campbell and Lee did excellent work for the cadets. For the Rugbys Lightner also did well. The line-up:

Cadets	Position.	Rugbys.
J. Cooch	Right end	Brinkerhoff
Richards	Right tackle	McAfee
Ostheimer	Right guard	Ware
Case	Center	Trowbridge
Quak	Left guard	Abbot
Steadman	Left tackle	Hazlehurst
McDougal	Left end	Sears
Riggles	Quarter back	Coffare
Campbell	Right half back	Stolp
Lee	Left half back	Lightner
Plummer	Full back	Van Schaick

Score—Northwestern Military Academy Seconds, 26; Rugby School, 0.
Place and date—Highland Park, Ill., Nov. 7, 1895.
Touchdowns—Campbell (2), Lee (3), Ostheimer.
Goals kicked on touchdowns—Campbell (3).
Injured—Campbell (slightly).
Time—20-minute halves.
Referee, Frank; umpire, Ames; linesmen, Holbrook and Reddick.

And They Call Pugilism Brutal.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—John Childs of Elkton, Md., was kicked in the head during a football game on Tuesday and is dying of concussion of the brain.

JOHNSON'S LATEST BICYCLE FEAT.

Rides Two Miles, One Tying, the Other Lowering the Record.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—It was the verdict of the spectators present and L. A. W. officials in charge today that J. S. Johnson's work at Fountain Ferry stamps him as a marvel among riders. He made a trial against the standing start, paced, one mile world's record, held by the Class B man, Otto Zeigler, and though he rode over one-third of a mile unpaced, he tied the record of 1:50 2-5. Not satisfied with this, he tried it again within twenty minutes, and, notwithstanding a most miserable pick-up by the second quad, which carried him outside to the top of the bank, he lowered the record to 1:50 1-5. The fractional times were: Half, :57 2-5; two-thirds, 1:15 3-5. Two such fast miles in spite of unfortunate pick-ups inside of half an hour is beyond any of the performances hitherto known on this track.

C. W. Miller, the "Flying Dutchman" of Chicago, a Class A man, made a sensational five miles, paced, from a standing start, in which he lowered the Class A record, 11:08; the Class B record, 10:22, and the world's record (professional), 10:11. His time was 10:07.

S. C. Cox of the Lincoln Cycling club of Chicago broke DeCardy's Class B record for two miles, flying, paced. His time was 3:48 1-5, against 3:53 2-5.

R. P. Searle of the Lincoln Cycling club will attempt tomorrow at Louisville to lower the 24-hour record, conditions of track and weather being favorable. It is probable Twyman and Gimm will also start and the time will be lowered considerably, barring accidents. Searle will be paced by quads. Bulletins of Searle's progress will be received at the Lincoln Club-House from the start to the finish.

Michael Willing to Race Johnson.

New York, Nov. 7.—"Choppy" Wart Burten, the manager of J. Michael, the Welsh champion, who was challenged by John S. Johnson for a series of three races, has accepted the challenge. He called that Michael would accept the challenge of the American, but would insist that the race be held in France or England. He is willing to allow Johnson $500 for expenses. Manager Eck said Johnson would prefer the race to take place in America and is willing to offer sufficent inducements to make it to Michael's advantage to come here.

BANKERS' CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

Frank E. Brown Made President—Enthusiasm Increasing Among the Members.

Frank E. Brown, second assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, was unanimously elected President of the Bankers' Athletic club at the first regular meeting of the club held at the Palmer House last night. Fred W. Wile of the American Exchange National Bank was unanimously elected Secretary. The reading of the names of both these candidates elicited thunders of applause, and the motion to elect them unanimously was passed with cheers from the 400 members present.

The outburst of enthusiasm with which their names were received was nothing compared to the reception which greeted the new President when he mounted the platform.

FRANK E. BROWN, PRESIDENT BANKERS' ATHLETIC CLUB.

For fully five minutes he stood bowing to the highly elated members before he had an opportunity to speak. He declared he was deeply conscious of the honor conferred upon him and of the responsibility, and expressed a determination to lay a foundation upon which the Bankers' Athletic club may build until it becomes the peer of any kindred organization in the world. He continued:

There is an enormous amount of work to be done, and done carefully. This can only be accomplished by your officers, with the aid of your undivided support. Look upon the club as though it were human, and that human being were yourself, the club the brains, its officers the hands. Be thoughtful of those hands. They may make mistakes. An injury to them is an injury to you. Let us have no cliques here. Let us be as one man fighting for a great purpose and we will as surely win as we deserve to. If you remember this constantly there are no heights impossible to us. If you ignore this fact we will surely fail of our splendid purpose.

Wile was also called upon for a speech, which he responded to appropriately. The First and Second Vice-President and the Treasurer, after being elected by ballot, were, upon motion, elected unanimously. Following are the names of the officers and directors elected:

First Vice-President, J. H. Cameron, National Bank of the Republic; Second Vice-President, George A. Jackson, Continental National Bank; Treasurer, Robert E. Bowie, Bankers' National Bank; Directors, H. H. Hitt, N. W. Harris & Co.; C. C. Swinborne, Globe National Bank; C. C. Eaddeford, Northwestern National Bank; F. W. Gilbert, Metropolitan National Bank; Harry Foster, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Oliver C. Decker, American Trust and Savings Bank.

Foster and Frank W. Thomas of the firm of A. O. Slaughter & Co. had a close race. At the first count of the ballots Foster had 98 votes to Thomas' 97. At the suggestion of the Chairman another count was ordered, with the same result.

The meeting was called to order by H. H. Heins, who was appointed Temporary Chairman, and after the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the constitution, with its minor changes, was ratified. Then followed the election of officers.

The men elected last night will remain in office for one year, while three of the directors will retain their positions two years, and the other three one year.

W. J. Farley, one of the promoters of the organization, will be appointed general athletic manager of the club at its next meeting, the date of which will be announced later. A committee will also be appointed to secure down-town headquarters, and arrangements will be made to get housed as soon as possible.

OAKLAND BOWLING TOURNEY OPENS.

First Night's Play Develops Some Interesting Contests Aflong Members.

Team contests opened the bowling tournament at the Oakland club last night. All the bowlers of the club assembled to watch the contests and to get pointers. The best bowling was done by Dr. W. H. Wilder and L. A. Fretts among the men and by Mrs. Fretts among the women. Although no high scores were made the contests were interesting and closely contested. The scores:

Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
H. S. W'ereil	2	7	7	132	L. A. Fretts	3	4	3	156
Mrs. W'ereil	0	0	10	82	Mrs. Fretts	0	4	6	128
Totals	2	1	17	214	Totals	3	8	9	283

Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
J. W. Naylor	2	2	6	137	C. M. Blair	1	0	9	94
Mrs. Naylor	0	1	9	46	Mrs. Blair	0	4	6	108
Totals	2	3	15	183	Totals	1	4	15	202

Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
L. A. Fretts	3	3	4	146	W. H. Wilder	1	7	2	167
Mrs. Fretts	1	3	6	116	Mrs. Wilder	0	3	7	73
Totals	4	6	10	262	Totals	1	10	9	239

Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
L. A. Fretts	3	5	4	142	C. M. Blair	5	1	4	141
Mrs. Fretts	2	2	6	119	Mrs. Blair	2	2	6	119
Totals	4	6	10	271	Totals	7	3	10	260

Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name.	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
W. H. Wilder	2	1	3	107	H. S. W'ereil	3	6	9	114
Mrs. Wilder	1	3	6	105	Mrs. W'ereil	0	0	10	76
Totals	3	8	9	272	Totals	0	4	16	190

Name—	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name—	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
F. G. Laird	3	3	4	150	J. W. Naylor	1	4	5	144
Miss Donnely	2	1	7	78	Mrs. Naylor	0	1	9	71
Totals	5	4	11	228	Totals	1	5	14	215

Name—	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name—	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
W. H. Wilder	6	6	0	213	L. E. Fretts	4	4	2	184

Name—	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.	Name—	St.	Sp.	Br.	Sc.
L. E. Fretts	4	4	2	166	F. G. Laird	1	4	5	132

ST. ANDREWS OUTGOLFS TUXEDO MEN

Yonkers Team Plays All Around the Experts from New Jersey.

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—A victory of forty-eight holes was what the St. Andrew's golf team secured against the six men from the Tuxedo team who came out to play them the return team match on the St. Andrew's golf course today. Every St. Andrew's man won, the Tuxedo players being shut out entirely. However, the Tuxedo team was heavily handicapped by the absence of nearly all its first-class men, while the St. Andrew's team presented a particularly fine array of strong golfing material. The opposing players and their records by holes follow:

St. Andrews.	Holes.	Tuxedo.	Holes.
W. H. Sands	2	Alfred Seton Jr.	0
G. E. Armstrong	11	W. H. Bramwell	0
J. B. Stoddart	1	E. N. Vancortlandt	0
John Reid	9	H. C. Dorham	0
James Park	14	Phillip Allen	0
B. S. De Garmendia	7	Gould Hoyt	0
Total	48	Total	0

Wilmot to Manage Minneapolis.

The Chicago National League Baseball club has loaned its great left fielder, Walter Wilmot, to the Minneapolis club of the Western League for a year. Walter will manage the Minneapolis team, which has undergone a thorough shaking up since it passed into the hands of its present owners, and under Wilmot's management will be near the top in '97. President Hart of the Chicagos says he has not yet decided who will play left field in Wilmot's place, but he has several likely men in view who will probably fill the place acceptably.

BRITISH IN FRONT AGAIN

WIN THE FOUR-OARED WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP AT AUSTIN, TEX.

Take the Lead at the Start and Keep from Three to Ten Lengths in Front of the Americans to the Finish, Which They Cross Easy Victors in Fast Time—Jake Gaudaur Wins the Single-Scull Championship Easily from Rogers, Bubear, and Haines.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 7.—Jake Gaudaur of Orillia, Ont., is still champion of the aquatic world. The contest today, the last of the regatta, was over a mile and a half course, and the trophies were the championship challenge cup and a purse of $1,000. The starters were: Bubear and Haines of England and Jake Gaudaur and Ras Rogers of America. Before the quarter flags were reached, on the upper course, Haines quit the race. Bubear also dropped out ten boat lengths below the mile and a half flag, leaving Gaudaur and Rogers to finish. Gaudaur won by five lengths, coming down the course under an easy 31-stroke in 20:50.

The two Englishmen dropped out of the first race to save themselves for the great four-oared race which followed on the heels of the single scull. This race was over a mile and a half course with turn, three miles in all, for the championship of the world and a purse of $1,500. The starters were: Bubear, Barry, Haines, and Wingate for England; Teemer, Rogers, Charley Gaudaur, and Jake Gaudaur for America.

As the two crews lined up the excitement was intense. Betting had been running on these two teams for the last week, until upwards of $10,000 was in the poolsellers' hands this afternoon. When the flag dropped to start the race both crews got off evenly. The English crew gained the lead in the first ten lengths and kept it up the course by about three boat lengths, though the American crew closed the gap somewhat near the mile and a half flag. The English team turned first, and on the return course at the three-quarter flag it was leading by five lengths. The Americans spurted at the half-mile flags for about five lengths only, when they gave out. From there to the finish the Englishmen had three lengths' lead, and the two boats passed over the line in that position. Time of race, 17:20½. The winning of this race by the English crew accords them all important laurels at the regatta.

Ex-Champion Hanlan today challenged George Bubear to row for the English championship and $500. Bubear accepted, and the race will be rowed here in a few days.

C. D. ROSE ATTEMPTS TO EXPLAIN.

Two of the Letters About the America Cup Made Public.

New York, Nov. 7.—Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht club is in receipt of letters by which Charles D. Rose seeks to explain his position in his recent challenge and withdrawal for the America cup. His first letter is dated Oct. 22, 1895, from Suffolk, near Newmarket, and is as follows:

In view of the repeated comments that my challenge for the America cup might be construed as an expression of opinion on Lord Dunraven's action in connection with the last race, I beg you will kindly cable to the New York Yacht club committee that I desire to withdraw my challenge.

I should like to add that when I decided to send a challenge I did so solely in the interest of sport, and with the desire to win back the America cup, and that no question concerning any incidents of the last series of races in any way influenced me. I therefore naturally deplore my actions having been misconstrued.

CHARLES D. ROSE.

To the Secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht club.

The second letter from Mr. Rose is dated Oct. 29, 1895, and is as follows:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th of October, and again beg to thank you for all the courtesy you have extended to me in my recent challenge for the America cup. I beg you will accept my assurance of my great regret in having found it necessary to withdraw. I am writing to J. D. Smith, the Chairman of the committee on the subject, and have no doubt you will receive by this mail information of learning from him the motives which have influenced me in coming to this decision. The outcome is naturally a great disappointment to all who desire to see a fair contest. CHAS. D. ROSE.

To J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary New York Yacht club.

LUFRA WINS EDGEWATER HANDICAP

Lightly Weighted Filly Lasts Long Enough to Defeat Loki by a Neck.

The event of the racing at Latonia yesterday was the Edgewater Handicap for 2-year-olds, six furlongs. Eight of the best youngsters at the track started. Ramiro was the favorite. Form players looked to the bottom weight, Lufra, to win on a good performance of two days ago, a day after the handicap weights were out. She went to the front at the start and lasted long enough to beat Loki a good neck in 1:15. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Pat Hanley, 102 pounds [J. Hill], 5 to 2, won; Richmond, 102 [Hurley], 8 to 1, second; Chagrin, 102 [Thorpe], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17¼. Delois Leggett and Ruth Y. also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Le Banjo, 99 pounds [Everett], 12 to 1, won; Clinton, 106 [Sherrin], 3 to 1, second; Ashland, 110 [W. Penny], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Advate, Master Fred, Glen Luck, Erstwhile, and Fairchild also ran.

Third race, 1 1-8 miles—Basso, 94 pounds [W. Jones], 3 to 2, won; Granada, 103 [Thorpe], 4 to 5, second; Blue and Gray, 94 [R. Isom], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:54½. Resplendent also ran.

Fourth race, the Edgewater Handicap, value to winner, $1,560, 6 furlongs—Lufra, 93 pounds [Everett], 7 to 1, won; Loki, 108 [J. Hill], 12 to 1, second; Ramiro, 122 [Thorpe], 5 to 5, third. Time, 1:15. Ben Holladay, Frontier, Judge Denny, Mattie Lee, and Blue Ribbon also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Rosenthal, 107 [J. Hill], 20 to 1, won; Oracle, 107 [Clayton], 7 to 10, second; Wang, 104 [Reiff], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Mutin Cheer, Nellie Subito, Cochise, Sauterne, St. Shiveller, Hanlon, and Frank Lee also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 11-16 mile—Onaretto, 97 pounds; Richfield, Judge Debouse, Pete, Eunuch, 100; Raymond, Umbrella, Petrarch, 103; Sauterne, Harry Jones, 105.

Second race, ¾ mile—Advocate, 99 pounds; Helen W., 104; Chenoa, 107; Master Fred, Jennie Miles, 109; San Blas, Ixion, 112; Elsket, 114; Major Dripps, 132, imp. Certainty, 142.

Third race, ¾ mile—Lutie Lewis, Peep O' Day II., Cissie B., Lucille H., Ida Wagner, Anna Lyle, Daisy Bolander, 100; Eleanor Mc., 104; Ebonie, Bloomer, 108.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Islin, Bessie Bisland, 94 pounds; Gold Dominion, Metropolis, 102; Pauline, 104; Gateway, Mary Keene, 105; Jim Flood, 106; Prince Imperial, 107; Bessie Nichols, 110.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Virginite, La Moore, Tom Sayre, Mollie King, Birmingham, 97; Fayette Belle, Pepper Rye, Canewood, Aimee Goodwin, 104; Norman, 107.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Inverlike, Shuttlecock, Evidence, Joe Eberle, Whiteway, Julie O'C., Russett, 100; Helen Keller, 104, Judith C., Oswego, 107; Anna Garth, 110.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

First race—Onaretta, $10; Judge Debolse, $5; Raymond, Eunuch, Pete, $3 each; Petrarch, $2; field, $5.

Second race—Ixion, $10; imp. Certainty, Jennie Miles, Master Fred, $5 each; Major Dripps, Advocate, $3 each; Elsket, field, $2 each.

Third race—Bloomer, $15; Lpona, $10; Lucille, H., $8; Cissie B., $6; Ida Wagner, field, $4 each.

Fourth race—Jim Flood, $15; Prince Imperial, $10; Old Dominion, $6; Twinkle, $5, Bessie Nichols, Mary Keene, field, $4 each.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Shuttlecock, $15; Anna Garth, $8; Oswego, Judith, C., $5 each; field, $4.

At Alexander Island.

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—La Prentis, 110 pounds [Bain], 2 to 1, won by three parts of a length; Padre, 110 [Moore], 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Tim Flynn, 110 [Neel], 10 to 1, third. Time, :56¾. Miss Agnes, Some More, Beckton, Romeo, Owen Golden II., Red Star, and Argyle III ran unplaced.

Second race, 6½ furlongs—Fagin, 109 [Nearyl], 2 to 5, won by two lengths; O'Fearn, 104 [Gleason], 13 to 5, second by ten lengths; Vespasian, 112 [A. Moore], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¾. Solomon also ran.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, ¾ mile—Bob, 97 pounds [Lohrman], 5 to 1, won driving by a neck; Lady Watson, 97 [R. King], 10 to 1, second by a length and a half; Sir William, 108 [Neary], 1 to 2, third. Time, :52. Tyro, Milton II., and La Petite finished as named.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Dillon J., 112 pounds [Taylor], 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Eddie May, 102 [A. Moore], 12 to 1, second by a length; Billy Boy, 104 [Stansbury], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Drizzle, Busirus, and India Rubber ran as named.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Miss Elizabeth, 97 pounds [Sheehan], 6 to 5, won by half a length; Quilla, 104 [Lynch], 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Bobolink, 119 [Neel], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Prince Ananias, Perfidy, Columbus, Gonzales, Olivia, and Parthian also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Jersey, 112 pounds [Taylor], 8 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; The General, 102 [Turner], 15 to 1, second by a neck; Ponoma Belle, 104 [Neary], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Frank Fuller and Benefactor ran unplaced.

St. Asaph entries for today are as follows:

First race, 6 furlongs—Solomon, Siberia, Ceremony, Billy Leggins, Leporello, Gold Spec, Flakewood, 110 pounds.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Delury, Torch Bearer, Philadelphia, 115 pounds; Bolivar, Ike S., Daphne, Courtney, Vasion, Hippona, 112.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, 5½ furlongs—Hallie Day, 107 pounds; Cadiz, 102; Grassmere, Little Ralph, 100; Hopeful, 97; Svengali, 90.

Fourth race, selling, 4 furlongs—Blizzard, 123 pounds; Nemo, Lucille, Masher, 112; Jessie Taral, Martel, Frank D., 107; Prosper, 102.

Fifth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Carnalite, Red Star, 105 pounds; Alva, Minnie S., Tartar, Lady Mac, Zamacraw, 102.

Sixth race, 1 mile, furlongs—Imp. Plunderer, Air Plant, 112 pounds; Harry M., Fagin, 109; Renaissance, 104; Avon, 102.

At St. Louis.

First race, 1 mile—Allan L., 115 pounds (Duffy), 7 to 5, won; King Michael, 112 (Turbeville), 9 to 1, second; Imp. Thorpe, 115 [Irvine], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Lily of the West, Hinda, Gaines and Lu Prewitt also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Nikita, 100 pounds [Clay], 4 to 5, won; Heretic, 105 [Ham], 4 to 1, second; Mamie G., 105 [Murphy], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Claude Martin, Bessie Stebbins, Teragnes, Blacking Brush, and Montana also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Sullivan, 114 pounds [Freeman], 7 to 10, won; Findout, 102 [Morse], 15 to 1, second; Evanatus, 103 [Irving], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Eau Claire, Treasure, Red Cap, and Livingston also ran.

Fourth race, free handicap, 7½ furlongs—Addie Buchanan, 95 pounds [Clay], 4 to 1, won; Lorel, 109 [Noble], 8 to 1, second; Gov. Sheehan, 109 [Duffy], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:34½. King Elm and Toots also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Beau Ideal II., 100 pounds [T. Murphy], 12 to 1, won; Lady Inez, 97 [Schoor], even, second; Philetta, 92 [Clay], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:21. Sidkel, Lottie Eastin, Linnette, and Walkover also ran.

The following are today's entries:

First race, 1 mile—Chiswell, J. P. B., 107 pounds; Somnambullet, 104; Outgo, Mickle, imp. King Gold, 101; Cherrystone, 98; Mandolina, 95; May Galop, Midland, Kirk, 84; Fondest, 76.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Dennis, Fred Foster, Irish Chief II., 108 pounds; Consuela, Bravo, Metaire, Deposit, Siddubia, The Sinner, Florence S., Lucky Thirteen, Miss Kirkendall, 105.

Third race, 7 furlongs—King Elm, 112 pounds; Captain Pickerel, Johnny McHale, 109; Jack Bradley, Nellie H., 94; Little Lee, Rex Regent, 88.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—Lottie Mills, 109 pounds; Miss Young, 104; Sumatra, 94; Mermaid, Lady Inez, 97.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Mopsey, Manie S., May Thompson, Linda, Mollie B., Rachel McAllister, 109 pounds; Sallie Woodford, Campania, 104.

YOUNG FAIR RETURNS TO THE TURF.

California Millionaire Buying Highly-Bred Horses and Playing the Races.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Charles L. Fair is going back to the turf. On Tuesday night he attended the sale of Palo Alto yearlings. He did not make a bid himself, but Joe Harvey acted for him. Several years ago he was one of the most enthusiastic young turfman in the country. As indicating his renewed interest in the turf, on Tuesday he bet $1,000 on Patriot, winning about $1,600. At the Palo Alto sale Mr. Fair bought Fausterine, by Flambeau, from Faustine, for $700, and Cressa, by Flambeau, from Imp. Cornelia, for $2,000. The latter is a half sister to Cadmus. Last night, at the Winters sale, Mr. Fair bought a bay filly by El Rio Rey, from Lady Dare, for $630.

As It's Patchen's Turn He Wins.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The race between Patchen and Gentry here today was a disappointment. Patchen won the two first heats. Time, 2:15½ and 2:14. In the second Gentry was distanced and withdrawn. Patchen paced the third heat against time and a running mate. Time, 2:11. The track was heavy. Gentry's manager says his horse's poor showing was due to the fact he was unused to a half-mile track.

TO HAVE BUT ONE BILLIARD TOURNEY

Only a Handicap Affair to Be Played at the C. A. A. Rooms.

The Billiard committee of the Chicago Athletic Association announced yesterday but one fourteen-inch balkline tournament will be held this winter. Preparations were made a short time ago to have one tourney for the cracks at scratch and one for the shortstops, but the latter has been declared off. Three prizes will be hung up for the tourney. The entries received up to last night are: C. Norris, G. W. Davis, W. M. Booth, C. G. Schmitt, William Lindsey, B. W. Merrill, Ed McClelland, H. A. Wreun, and R. M. Critchell.

The number of points to be played has not been decided upon, but in all probability the scratch man, who undoubtedly will be Norris, will be compelled to play 800 points. P. E. Stanley has been appointed handicapper.

WHITE HANDILY DEFEATS LEDERER.

Loser Makes Three Runs of Three at Three-Cushion Carroms.

There was a large crowd present last night at the Bensinger billiard hall to witness the three-cushion carrom contest between F. N. White and M. Lederer. The former won handily in the ninety-third inning with a score of 34 to 26. The score:

White—0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1. Total, 34. Innings, 93. High run, 2.

Lederer—1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

CASH GRAIN IN DEMAND.

SEVERAL CARGO LOTS OF WINTER WHEAT ARE SOLD.

Samples of Corn and Oats in Good Demand at Advanced Prices—Speculative Markets Are All Dull and Narrow—General Rains Finally Weaken Wheat—Exports Are Unusually Heavy—Provisions Make a False Start but Turn Easy.

Notwithstanding the dullness in futures the cash grain markets displayed considerable interest. For the first time in some days a number of sales of round lots of red winter wheat for shipment were reported. Most of the grain disposed of came out of the Armour houses and was sold by Milne. A lot of 100,000 bu was sold, presumably to millers at Toledo, while a 65,000 bu lot was sold to go by lake to Buffalo. Besides this there were some smaller lots of No. 3 red. The seaboard reported two cargoes sold to Lisbon. This of course was winter wheat, which has formed but a small proportion of recent clearances. There was a good demand for corn and oats by sample, and sale of 35,000 bu No. 2 corn reported at May price. The cash corn market was quoted ½@¾c higher, while oats was up ½c early, but lost some of the snap later on. A number of Eastern exporting houses had representatives on the floor, and others kept the wires warm looking after their interests in new corn. The principal bullish consideration of the day in wheat was the big showing of clearances at the seaboard. Exports in wheat and flour were equivalent to 636,000 bu. On these clearances and the fear of foreign political complications the market held steady for the greater part of the session in face of bearish announcements of all kinds.

In the first place the weather map showed general rains throughout the winter wheat territory. This was partially offset by the expectation in many quarters of a cold wave, but on account of the wide advertisement of the drought condition in winter wheat States the rain was a factor unfavorable to holders. Receipts of wheat everywhere were heavy. The primary market had 1,480,000 bu, against 600,000 bu the same day last year, and Duluth and Minneapolis 1,435 cars against 1,043. Local receipts were 509 cars, including 82 elevator transfers with 66,000 bu withdrawn from store. Conditions have changed since the Price Current expression of opinion was sent out, so it had but little effect. Early private cables were firm, but later advices from Liverpool and the continent told of declines. December wheat opened at 58¼c bid, a concession of ¼c. It sold down early on the liquidation of small holders to 58¼c. On buying against puts and clearances it rallied to 58⅝c bid. Toward the close the market turned decidedly weak and sold down to 58¼c, the low point of the day. The spread between December and May held about unchanged. The best selling of the day was that by Baldwin-Farnham. The volume of speculative business was light, traders on both sides having sufficient reason for not being aggressive. No grade winter wheat sold by sample at 50c, and No. 4 at 52@57c. No. 3 spring sold at 57@57¾c, and No. 2 at 58½@59c.

The speculative corn market, so far as the regular trading future was concerned, held within the narrowest possible range. The scalpers made unsuccessful efforts all day to buy May corn at 29¼c and sell it at 29¾c. The wet weather gave the corn market a firm undertone, but the trade does not seem to have any serious idea that rains will check corn deliveries at this time. Nearby futures firmed up early on a little buying by commission houses which did not meet offerings. November corn soon after the opening sold at 28¼@28¾c, an advance of nearly ½c over the previous close. The last price was 29¼c bid. Local receipts of corn were 856 cars, with 44,000 bu withdrawn from store. Primary receipts and shipments were 380,000 and 383,000 bu respectively, while exports were 279,000 bu. The cash demand for corn is excellent. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 4 at 26¼@26½c, No. 3 at 27¼@28c, No. 3 yellow at 27½, No. 2 at 29¾c, No. 3 white at 27¼@28¼c, No. 2 white at 30c, and ears at 23½@27c. Bilied through: No. 4 at 24¼@24¾c, No. 3 at 24½@25c, No. 3 yellow at 25¾@28c, No. 2 at 28@29½c, No. 2 yellow at 28¼@29¼c, No. 3 white at 24½@24¾c, and No. 2 white at 27¼@28c.

Sample Oats Wanted Through Billed.

While the cash demand for oats was good the speculative market was extremely dull. There was scarcely trade enough to establish quotations. May sold at 20¾c all day, the only change being from asked price to bid. Local receipts were 376 cars, with 200 expected tomorrow. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 2 at 16@18½c, No. 3 at 17@20c, No. 2 at 19@19¼c, and No. 2 white at 20@21c. Billed through: No. 3 at 15¾@18c, No. 3 white at 17@19c, No. 2 at 17½@17¾c, and No. 2 white at 19@20c.

Provisions made a false start on smaller receipts of hogs than expected, and the appearance of a few buying orders in the hands of commission houses representing country trade. Receipts of hogs were 35,000, against 33,000 expected, while 30,000 are looked for today. The Price Current figures the Western packing of last week at 375,000 hogs, against 325,000 the same day last year. Baldwin, Hately, and at the start Anglo-American company appeared as sellers of grain and prices were promptly marked down all around. January ribs closed with a loss of 12½c, lard with a decline of 7½c, and ribs at a loss of 7½c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

A prominent member of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association, against whom the implication was made in a morning paper that his house was accepting Milwaukee weights in place of official Board of Trade weights, states that Milwaukee has a better system of weights than Chicago, and furthermore the weights of that city were taken for the reason that in order to get Board of Trade weights here delay would be caused from the necessary hauling of stuff to team tracks. He asserts that is no contrary to the spirit nor letter of the board rule, and that prominent members of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association are accepting Milwaukee weights.

Puts on January oats sold from 57¼c to 57¾c. Calls ranged from 58¼@58¾c to 58¾@58¾c. The feeling displayed on the curb was bearish, but the trading was not active.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat 400 cars, corn 400 cars, oats 200 cars, and 30,000 hogs.

Lake freight rates were firm at 3c for wheat and barley to Buffalo, and 1 2¾c for corn. Charters were made for 100,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, 70,000 bu barley, and 40,000 bu flaxseed.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	WHEAT.				
Months.	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last night.
May	68¾	68	68 13-16	68⅝	68¾
Dec.	58 5-8	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾
July				68½	68¾
	CORN.				
Nov.	28¾	28¼	28¾	28¾	28¼
Dec.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Jan.	34 13-16	34 13-16	35	35	34¾
May	35¼	35¼	35¾	35¾	35¾
	OATS.				
Nov.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¼
Dec.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
May				25¼	25¼

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery remains steady, but trade quiet; supplies not large. Creamery, Elgin and other Western extras, 23c; do, Western, seconds to firsts, 17@21½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 17@21½c; Western dairy, thirds to firsts, 10½@15c; Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to extras, 12@14c; do, tubs, fresh, seconds to firsts, 11@13c; do, fourths to thirds, 9@10c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 10¼@10⅝c.

Eggs—Arrivals smaller; exceptionally fine goods sold in a small way at 21½@23c; average fine marks are meeting with moderate call at 21c, and fancy grades with a large mixture of old in them at about 14@20c.

Sugar—Business in raws continued at a standstill and values more or less nominal. Muscovado, 86 test, 3⅜@4c; molasses sugars, at 2¾@3c; centrifugal, 96 test, at 3⅝@3¾c. Refined quiet, but steady. Granulated, 4½c.

Cotton—Early in the day prices advanced 10@12 points; later all but 1 to 2 points of this improvement was lost, part of which was subsequently recovered, and then the market closed 6 to 7 points above yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton firmer; middling uplands, 4½d. Futures opened steady, 1-64@2-64 decline; closed steady, ¼@1¼ points net decline. Manchester—Yarns quiet and unchanged; cloths steady. Receipts at the ports today were 20,287 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at 1-16, but prices steady. Sales, 184 bales for consumption. Middling uplands quoted at 8 15-16c, and do gulf at 9 3-16c.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
November	200	8.61	8.61	8.59@8.61
December	5,300	8.63	8.53	8.58@8.59
January	96,300	8.71	8.61	8.68@8.69
February	6,100	8.75	8.65	8.73@8.74
March	110,800	8.81	8.70	8.77@8.78
April	1,800	8.85	8.75	8.81@8.82
May	5,900	8.90	8.80	8.86@8.87
June	500	8.92	8.85	8.90@8.91
July	1,500	8.96	8.90	8.94@8.96
August	400	8.94	8.93	8.97@8.98
September	1,000	8.44	8.38	8.42@8.45

Coffee—The contract market was practically unchanged in all general features. Dealings were confined to a very few local interchanges and the whole situation destitute of energy. Havre opened ½f lower, closing steady at the early decline. Hamburg was quiet and unchanged, prices to ½ pfg decline. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 4,780 bags. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 25,000 bags. The Rio market was firm and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9 9-16d. American visible supply, 567,325 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March	2,000	14.50	14.40	14.45@14.50
May	750	14.00	13.90	13.95@14.00
November	500	14.85	14.85	14.80@14.85
December	3,250	14.80	14.75	14.75@14.80

Ocean freights—Dull. Engagemtns: 24,000 bu to Antwerp at 2¾c, 80,000 bu to Leith at 4d, 24,000 bu to London at 3½d; Liverpool quoted at 3½d, Glasgow at 3¼d, Hamburg at 50pfgs, Rotterdam at 1½c, Copenhagen at 3s 3d, Bristol at 3½d, Hull at 3¾d, Newcastle at 3¾d.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 7.—Wheat dragged in a narrow range until within fifteen minutes of the close, then it broke 1¼c. The difference between December and May was narrowed a little more today, the closing difference being 4¼c. December opened unchanged to ¼c lower and closed 52¾@52¾c. May opened at 57¾c, sold at 57¾c, and closed at 57¼@57⅝c. The decline for December was nearly 4c and for May 3c. Cash wheat strong at the ruling premium. Flour quiet; first patents, $3.15@3.50; domestic bakers', $2.65@2.75; export bakers', $2.00@2.50.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Grain—Spring wheat—Inquiry fair and offerings light; No. 1 hard, spot, old, 66@66¼c; new, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 63¼c. Winter wheat—Quiet and steady; No. 2 red, 66¾c. Corn—Demand and offerings light; No. 2 yellow, 36¾@37c; No. 3 yellow, 35¾@36¼c; No. 2 corn, 35¼@35¾c. Oats—Steady and quiet; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 23¾@23¾c; No. 3 white, 22@22½c; mixed, 20¾@21c. Flour—Steady with a fair demand.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 7.—Grain—Corn steady; No. 2, 29½c; No. 3, 28½c; new No. 2, 27¼c. Oats firm, irregular; No. 2 white, 18¼@18¾c; new No. 3 white, 17@17¼c. Rye dull, 45c. Whisky—Market steady; finished good on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 109,500 bu; oats, 39,800 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 31,750 bu; oats, 82,500 bu; rye, none; whisky, 1,110 brls; wheat, 4,200 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 7.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 66¾c; December, 58¾c; May, 65¾c. No. 1 Northern cash, 65¾c; December, 55¾c; May, 59c; No. 2 Northern cash, 50¼@53c; No. 3, 37¾@46¼c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 55¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c. Rye—Steady, 32@32½c; No. 2, 18¾c; No. 3, 18c. Flax—87½c. Receipts—Wheat, 495,496 bu; oats, 5,188 bu; rye, 3,473 bu; barley, 27,874 bu; flax, 50,020 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 477,303 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7.—Grain—Wheat lower; cash, 61¾c; December, 58¾c; May, 63¾@63¾c. Corn firm; cash, 24¾c; December, 26¼@26¼c; May, 201c. Oats steady; cash, 17½c; December, 17¾c; May, 201c. Rye lower; 35¼c bid. Pork lower; jobbing, $8.50@8.62½. Lard dull; $3.30 bid, 3.05. Spelter lower; $3.55 sellers. Flaxseed dull; 87c. Lard lower; prime, $5.45; choice, $5.52½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7.—Grain—Wheat rather slow, but unchanged; No. 2 hard nominally 56¼@57c; No. 2 red, 64c; No. 2 spring, 53@55c; No. 3 spring, 50@52½c; rejected, 40@45c. Corn quiet and slightly higher; No. 2 mixed, 29@29½c; No. 2 white, 23¾@23¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, nominally 15@15½c; No. 2 white, 17½@18c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Prices in Wheat and Other Grain in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 6s 3d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, stocks exhausted; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d. Futures opened dull and unchanged; closed quiet with, near positions ½@¾d lower and distant positions ½@¾d lower; business heaviest on latest positions; November, 5s 2¾d; December, 5s 2¾d; January, 5s 3½d; February, 5s 3¾d; March, 5s 4¼d; April, 5s 4½d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 4½d. Futures opened dull and unchanged; closed steady with February and March ½d lower and other months unchanged from last night's closing prices; November, 3s 4½d; December, 3s 4¾d; January, 3s 5d; February, 3s 5¼d; March, 3s 5½d; April, 3s 5¾d. Flour firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 39s; short rib, 28 lbs, 35s; long clear light, 35 to 45 lbs, 32s; long clear heavy, 35 lbs, 32s; short clear backs, 16 lbs, 31s; short clear middles heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 33s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 30s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 47s. Lard, low; fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine western, 48s 3d; do, medium, 48s 9d. Tallow, firm; prime western, 29s; refined in pails, 31s. Cheese firm; demand moderate; finest American, white, 41s; do, colored, 41s 6d. Linseed oil, 21s 9d. Turpentine, spirits, 29s 3d. Rosin, common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s. Petroleum, refined, 7½d. Refrigerator beef, fore quarter, 3½d; hind quarter, 5½d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, 6s 6d (Liverpool, 4s 7½d). Spirits, at London (Pacific coast), £2 15s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts for the Day.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 4	22,063	403	50,550	14,915
Tuesday, Nov. 5	8,007	178	23,377	17,071
Wednesday, Nov. 6	16,960	931	39,706	19,686
Thursday, Nov. 7	11,000	500	35,000	10,000
Total	58,039	2,314	157,629	61,672
Same period last wk	55,480	1,854	158,992	78,587
Same period 1894	48,987	1,938	140,980	56,350
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 4	3,430	.....	9,531	312
Tuesday, Nov. 5	3,300	97	7,000	725
Wednesday, Nov. 6	3,586	19	6,666	1,764
Thursday, Nov. 7	4,000	.....	7,000	2,000
Total	14,320	27	29,114	4,801
Same period last wk	12,253	200	36,205	12,212
Same period 1894	12,514	193	31,000	5,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Desirable, 1,100@1,400-lb, native steers advanced about 10c, closing strong; heavy native steers and Texas rulers steady, and native butcher stock 5@10c higer. Trade was active. Native steers sold at $3.00@4.85; bulls, $2.75@4.45. Native steers sold at $3.00@4.85; bulls, $2.75@4.45. Western rangers sold at $2.80@3.80; Texas steers, $2.60@3.30; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.50; veal calves, $3.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.70.

HOGS—The market opened strong and most of the supply sold at 5c advance, but the late market was weak at yesterday's prices. Heavy sold at $3.35@3.85; mixed, $3.45@3.80; light, $3.40@3.75; pigs, $2.00@3.70; bulk of hogs, $3.50@3.75. Sales included Swift at $3.30@3.85; Hathaway, $3.50@3.85; Lehmann, $3.40@3.75; Hately, $3.45@3.80; Sheldon, $3.50@3.85; Eagle, $3.50@3.80; Fowler, $3.50@3.80; Hutchinson, $3.50@3.80; Nelson, $3.50@3.80; Hammond, $3.50@3.80; Boyd, $3.50@3.80; Hoyt, $3.50@3.80; Hayes, $3.50@3.80; Hall, $3.50@3.80; Hathaway

WANT TAXES EQUALIZED

RESOLUTIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED TO REAL ESTATE BOARD.

Special Committee Declares Remedy for Existing Conditions Lies in More Evenly Distributing the Burden of Taxation and Not in Higher Valuations—Urges That Licenses, Corporations, and Personal Property Should Carry Their Share.

The Chicago Real Estate Board, at its Wednesday meeting, appointed a special committee to take up the question of the proposed increase in assessment of realty in order there might be an increase in the revenues of the city. The committee met yesterday and adopted for recommendation resolutions opposing strenuously any proposition for an increase in the assessment of real estate, and proposing in its place, as a means for increasing revenue, an increase in the license fees charged by the city and the stricter assessment of personal and corporate property. This committee consists of George Birkhoff Jr., James B. Galloway, and Louis A. Seeberger, with Dunlap Smith, President of the Board, as an ex-officio member.

As was shown in the reports of the special committee of the Real Estate Board before the legislative committees in Springfield, real estate in Chicago is assessed to the full extent it can stand under the present rentals. It was also shown personal property is not assessed on anything like the same basis as real estate, and corporations succeed in getting assessments far below those on real estate.

The special committee yesterday prepared the following resolutions to be presented at the next meeting of the Chicago Real Estate Board:

"Whereas, The Chicago Real Estate Board for many years has endeavored to secure a reform of the revenue system of the State of Illinois and at the last session of the Legislature and the special session thereof called by the Governor strenuously fought to secure the enactment of a law in the interest of revenue reform which, if passed, would have provided ample funds for municipal purposes and insured equalization of the burdens of taxation; and

"Whereas, The Chicago Real Estate Board has repeatedly called attention to the danger existing under the present law, which if enforced, means confiscation of all property; and

"Whereas, The city government claims it is confronted with an insufficiency of revenue to properly maintain its departments; and

"Whereas, It is now proposed by the officials of this city to largely increase, if not double, the assessed valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation in order that this emergency may be met; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Real Estate Board is unalterably opposed to any measures looking to such increased valuation of real estate wherewith to meet this emergency, for the reason that the bulk of Chicago real estate is now bearing more than its just proportion of the burdens of taxation and now pays as much as it can stand; that what is needed at this time is not an increase in the valuation, but an equalization of values to the end that all property shall be taxed in proportion, which, under the present system of Town Assessors, has proved impossible, and,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chicago Real Estate Board that the present emergency can be met more equitably through the increase of the license system and by a determined effort on the part of the assessors to assess corporate and personal property fairly and on the same basis as real estate, and,

"Resolved, That this board shall earnestly endeavor to arouse public opinion on the subject of taxation to the end that the present law governing taxation shall be repealed by and wise revenue legislation be secured from the next Legislature."

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST "L" ROADS.

Board of Education Preparing to Ascertain Amounts to Be Asked.

Suits for damages against the Alley, the Metropolitan, the Lake Street, and the Northwestern Elevated railroad companies will be begun by the Board of Education just as soon as the attorney and Judiciary committee of the board can get them ready. Just what amounts to sue for may probably have to be ascertained by a committee of appraisers. As the suits will be for damages to school property it is questionable whether anything more than the cost of buildings can be alleged. Some claim the value of the ground is not necessarily injured. While it may no longer be good for school purposes most of it can be leased or sold for business purposes to good advantage.

One of the most valuable sites involved is that of the South Division High School, Wabash avenue and Twenty-sixth street, which has a building on it costing in the neighborhood of $200,000. It is a fine corner block, and, as a member of the board put it yesterday, would quickly be taken on a lease if offered for a store and flat building. "But," said he, "we want a new high school building in that division and the old one could, on a pinch, be used for a manual training school."

The one particular point on which a general complaint based in the rooms in all buildings close to these elevated roads and on the side next to the tracks are rendered useless. The noise of trains passing every few minutes so disturbs studies and recitations as to cause frequent interruptions and a large aggregate loss of time, according to Supt. Lane.

On the Alley "L" there are the South Division High, the Haven, and the Oak Ridge Schools; on the Lake Street "L" are the Tilden, Lake and Elizabeth streets, and the Tilton, Lake and West Forty-third streets; on the Metropolitan "L" is the Emerson, Wood and Walnut streets, and on the Northwestern is the Horace Greeley School, Grace street and Sheffield avenue.

Not only will it be alleged a certain number of rooms in each building are made unfit for use, but that the vibrations from trains injure the structures. With seven buildings in the list these suits will involve not less than $800,000, and if the full value of the real estate is included the damages claimed will probably be nearly twice that sum.

TALKS OF LAKE-FRONT PARK PLANS

Commissioner Kent Thinks Work on Sea Wall Should Start Soon.

Commissioner Kent thinks the Lake-Front Park plans ought to be back from Washington not later than Monday, and he says work on the sea wall will be commenced without delay. John M. Wallace, chief engineer of the Illinois Central railroad, has assured Mayor Swift and Commissioner Kent work would be commenced within twenty-four hours after the plans return.

It is understood the contract has been awarded on condition the plans and specifications are approved in Washington as recommended by Maj. Marshall.

Whether arrangements can be made to permit the work of filling in the basin to be commenced after a portion of the sea wall has been completed, is something the city officials say has not been taken up yet.

Mayor Swift and President McGann Differ.

Mayor Swift and Controller Wetherell are not of the opinion the original ordinance of 1878, providing street railroad corporations shall pay a license fee of $50, will stand instead of the special ordinances granted to certain corporations stipulating they shall pay a license fee of $25 a car per annum. President McGann of the General Street railway company is authority for the statement the city can collect the $50 fee under the original ordinance in addition to the fees prescribed by special ordinances and that in this manner upwards of $1,000,000 can be gathered in. The Mayor and the Controller believe the special ordinances are in the nature of repealing measures.

Deny Rumored Sale of Tax Warrants.

Mayor Swift and Controller Wetherell deny the city has disposed of $500,000 of the tax warrants at the rate of 98 per cent. They say the warrants were only being used to pay contractors for work completed. The law also prohibits the disposal of the warrants at a rate below par, which would prevent any such sale as was stated to have been closed by the city with a local banking house. N. W. Harris says in his opinion the warrants now being issued by the city will soon sell at par. The actual financial situation of the city, as soon as fully known, will probably bring about this result within thirty days.

Contract to Dunham Towing Company.

The Dunham Towing company was given the contract yesterday to do the city's towing business during the winter at $1,000 a month. The only other applicant for the job was the Independent Towing company, which asked $1,200 a month.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES FOR 1896.

Views of a Veteran Western Observer on the Outlook and Their Chances.

Portland Oregonian: Though the most conspicuous figures in the Republican party, considered in relation to the nomination for the Presidency, are Reed and McKinley—so very conspicuous, indeed, as to dwarf by comparison all others whose names are likely to be suggested, at least till after the convention has cast a number of ballots—to veteran observers of politics there seems strong probability that neither will be nominated. The question whether either of them will be nominated at last will depend mainly on the degree of the heat and animosity developed by the rivalry among their respective friends; for, if the contention shall become sharp and resolute, neither will suffer the other to have it, and the nomination will go to some man now little talked of or scarcely thought of even as a possible candidate.

To an extent the rivalry between Reed and McKinley will be a contest between the East and the West—the West beginning at Ohio, which will be solid for McKinley. But the whole West will not be McKinley's, for Harrison can control Indiana for himself if he wishes, but probably will not have much support elsewhere. Quay will have a powerful hold upon Pennsylvania and Platt upon New York, and both Quay and Platt are for Reed; but under the system of district representation, which is now the law of the Republican party, the delegation of neither of these great States can be wielded as a unit, and McKinley will get some delegates from each. The New England States will go to Reed, with the probable exception of a few delegates. The South may be expected to play its characteristic part. Naturally, the delegates will be more friendly to McKinley than to Reed. This is the sentimental side. But the Reed managers will pick up a great many of them by playing interest against sentiment. The natural ambitions of the Southern delegate often yield to the seductions of cooler calculation.

We think Reed will be considerably stronger in the convention than McKinley. On financial and monetary questions their positions are not dissimilar. Both insist on maintenance of the gold standard. Both are protectionists, but Reed stands for protection in a more moderate degree than McKinley, and his better judgment on this subject seems to us to make him a better protectionist.

Harrison can hardly be regarded as a possibility. He is one of the country's ablest men, but he is nowhere a favorite. The politicians call him "cold," and indeed he has about as little of that complaisant temper which politicians so much admire as the man now in the White House. The political managers in the convention will not want Harrison. They might accept Allison, who holds a very promising position as a background candidate. There has been talk about Morton, the New York Governor, as a possible candidate; but it is hardly serious. He is too old.

Reed will go into the convention with more votes than any other candidate, followed by McKinley as a second—other candidates having the balance of power. For Reed or McKinley it may be fortunate that neither is likely to be so powerful as to cause the field to unite against him at the start; for this is the situation that usually crushes the strong man. One of the most common things in conventions is the misfortune of the candidate who has a strong personality and so many votes at the start as to make it the first necessity of all other candidates to pull him down.

TALKING OF WAR WITH ENGLAND.

John Bull Under Bond to Keep the Peace and Not Anxious to Fight, Anyway.

Detroit Tribune: We are inclined to believe that Senator Chandler of New Hampshire is disturbed as to his mind and troubled with uneasy dreams. In his Concord Monitor of Oct. 29 he predicts war with Great Britain; and he sees it so clearly that he even tells us who will be our allies. He says:

"War between the United States and England is inevitable. It will arise on account of British disregard of our direct interests. It will also be forced by British encroachments upon other nations all over the world. It will be fought by us, having Russia as our European ally.

We have pretty strong confidence that, although England may play a stiff game of bluff, she will not go to the perilous edge of war. That other Senator Chandler, who once represented Michigan in the Senate, said the United States held a mortgage on Canada, and some day we were going to foreclose it. Mortgage or no mortgage, England is under bonds to keep the peace with us; and the penal sum in the bond is the total value of all her American continental possessions, from ocean to ocean, and from the St. Lawrence to the Arctic Sea. There could be no war on land worth speaking of, for Great Britain could not transport and land upon our shores an army that would not be driven into the sea, should it attempt to advance into the interior. Should she attempt to marshal it in the Dominion of Canada, say at Halifax, under cover of her fleet, she could never get outside the maritime provinces.

Any war between Great Britain and the United States would of necessity be a naval and seacoast war.

Great Britain is the greatest naval power in the world, and her fleet is also most widely dispersed. Her possessions are on every continent and in every sea; and she has complications in every quarter of the globe, and menaces on every side. One year ago England had 189 ships in commission, besides the reserve fleet, and 21 ships building in government dock yards. Among the latter were eight magnificent battleships of 14,900 tons each; also nine protected cruisers of 5,600 tons, and two immense cruisers of 14,000 tons each. Four of these, we believe, have been launched during the present year.

This great naval force is distributed in nine squadrons, the largest to the Mediterranean and Red Sea, the second in numbers and force to the Chinese waters. The channel squadron is composed of nine ships; North America and West Indies, twelve ships; Pacific, seven ships; Australian, twelve ships. Just now she has complications with China and Russia in the far East; with Turkey—and possibly at any moment with France—in the Mediterranean; with Venezuela in South America; and no very amicable relations in other quarters. For these reasons it would not be an easy matter for her to send an overwhelming fleet against our sea coast; while we, having no foreign complications, could concentrate our entire fleet, except the squadron on the Pacific coast. The spark of war once kindled the United States would by no means find themselves without abundant allies, and England would have other uses for her fleets beside sending it against our seaboard cities. If John Bull has the least idea of trouncing Brother Jonathan he wants to get at it right away, because his chance will soon be gone.

Transmission of Electric Power.

New York World: The question of the economical transmission of electrical power to places remote from the point of generation is without doubt the most important in the industrial life of the country. Within the last two years the work of erecting plants for the transmission of power for industrial purposes has proceeded so rapidly that there are now fifty of them in the United States. The Folsom-Sacramento transmission represents a length of twenty-five miles, which is the maximum thus far. In the November Cassier's Dr. Louis Bell declares that "all these plants have been singularly free from trouble and have done their work well." He concludes from the experiments at Lauffen that "as an engineering feat a transmission of a hundred miles at 25,000 to 30,000 volts is quite practicable." As the summary of the whole question he declares that the difficulties of covering greater distances at greater voltage appear least formidable to those who are most familiar with them. The conclusion is cheerful and it seems to be warranted. People now alive may reasonably hope to live until most of the machinery of the country is turned by electricity generated by water-power and distributed by wire wherever it is needed.

The Terrible Sweat Shops.

New York Herald: The legislative committee which some time since investigated the "sweating system" in New York has just completed a tour of the east side and reports that some of the evils that had flourished there have been materially lessened since the committee began its work. But the most pronounced evil of all—in connection with child labor—still defiantly exists. The condition of the adult worker in the sweat shop, even under the marked improvement that is now reported, is dreadful. A woman was seen by the committee on the recent tour who toiled in one of the shops twelve hours a day for $1.05 a week, and a man who by hard labor earned $2 during the same period. If this is the bettered condition of the adult, what of the children, whose misery has not been lessened materially by the committee's efforts? Here is the real field of labor for those who go into hysterics over the well paid "children of the stage," yet leave the little slaves of the sweat shop in the hands of their cruel taskmasters.

NO IRON ORE COMBINE.

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE OF PRODUCERS NOT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Not Practicable Even if Wanted, According to Local Ore Men—But It Probably Means Consumers Will Have to Pay Higher Prices Next Season—Phenomenal Change in Business Situation This Year Left Many with Contracts at Low Figures.

The conference between Lake Superior bessemer ore producers held in Cleveland on Monday does not mean a combine of producers, according to local ore men. But it probably does mean that consumers will have to pay $1 more per ton for ore next year.

It is customary for ore producers to meet every spring and fall immediately after the opening and just before the close of navigation and discuss the general situation. Their meeting last spring was productive of results which the ore people will probably regret for many a day. Last year was an exceedingly lean year with producers. The iron and steel trade was depressed and the demand for ore greatly reduced in consequence. When the season opened last spring there was no immediate sign of any change for the better. Iron and steel mills were still running on short time and they manifested no inclination to buy heavily. In consequence the producers fixed their prices for the season at those prevailing last year. On that basis many entered into contracts with steel plants for their season's output.

A few weeks later the phenomenal change in the business situation took place, and the capacity of steel mills was tested. Iron and steel began to soar until prices mounted to figures not realized in recent years. But the advance did the ore producers no good. The majority had made their season contracts at the low prices, and they were obliged to sit still and see the plants make money, while their profits, it is alleged, and it seems a fact, were small. The ore men are not done complaining at the predicament in which they find themselves. The season of navigation is not closed, but the tremendous demand for ore has resulted in such an advance in lake freights that hundreds of vessels have engaged in the carrying of ore to the derangement of the coal and other trades. It is estimated that before the straits freeze at least 10,000,000 tons of ore will be moved down from Lake Superior.

Producers have all along announced they would not be caught selling their product at a low price next year since, in their point of view, the prospects for a continuation of activity in the steel industry are excellent. At the conference in Cleveland, it is stated, it was agreed to fix prices at least $1 a ton higher in 1896. In fact, there are rumors that preliminary contracts have already been made at an advance.

"We have not yet heard from our representatives at the meeting in Cleveland just what was done," said a member of a large ore-producing firm yesterday. "But it is safe to say bessemer ore next year will not be so low as it was this. The consumers will have an inning, and they are entitled to it. The conference was in no sense a step toward the formation of a combine. A combine is not practicable, even if it were wanted."

The purchase of the Rainey Coke property by the Frick Coke company of Pittsburg, it is said by iron men, will not be reflected in Chicago to as great an extent as in the territory adjacent to Pittsburg. Iron men do not regard the move as indicative of any purpose on the part of the Carnegies and Fricks, who are associated to attempt the control of the steel trade, but they say it is an important step in the generally understood design of those interests to dominate the coke business in their own immediate vicinity. Some years ago the Fricks got hold of many of the coke ovens and a sharp advance in coke resulted. Two large concerns held out, one of them, it is stated, being the Rainey company, which has just been purchased. Since the period mentioned the manufacture of coke in Virginia and in the Pocahontas district has been improved, and now a great deal of that used in this section of the West comes from that territory, although the Illinois Steel company owns ovens in the Connellsville region.

"The Rainey and the Shenango Valley iron producers will be largely dependent upon the ovens owned by the Frick combination," said an iron man yesterday. "I presume they will have to pay more, but I doubt if out here we will be much affected."

PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

Coxey kept off the grass.—Nashville American.

The election and Democratic hopes passed off quietly.—Kansas City Journal.

Democrats of Kentucky are asking where they stand today. It was an avalanche.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"The skirmish line of 1896" has been carried by the party of Protection and Strong Government.—Buffalo Express.

The election yesterday shows that the Republican party still enjoys public confidence in both State and Nation.—Syracuse Post.

The defeat of Hardin is a significant Democratic victory and a great gain for the party, State and National.—Louisville Post [Dem.].

The election reveals the Republican strength in the Nation, compared with the Democratic strength, as abnormally great. The landslide of 1894 is still sliding.—New York Sun.

The comparatively small vote polled by the Democrats and the overwhelming majority of the Republicans show how thoroughly bossism has demoralized and weakened the party.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The result shows conclusively that the Republican party is stronger than the Democratic party in the State of New York. And it is New York's verdict which turns the scale in national elections.—New York Advertiser.

New York City has gone Democratic, or rather it has gone Tammany. As between the tiger and the goo-goo, New York prefers the tiger. It had rather be desperately wicked than to be too good.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The mud used by Buck Hinrichsen in the Eighteenth Congressional District against Hadley caused the second and last burial of Ed Lane. The 50-cent dollar will not be accepted for burial expenses.—Springfield (Ill.) News.

The people have registered their protest against an interference policy in New York City. The result of yesterday's vote in the metropolis is the triumphant election of the regular Democratic county ticket.—New York Journal.

The wider political consequences of the result are grave. It means the strongest possible nomination by the Democrats for President and the hardest struggle in years as the basis of a hopeful campaign next year.—New York World.

It is the solemn and deliberate judgment at the polls that the Republican party is the only safe conservator of the people's rights and the people's trusts. They listened to the Democracy and they were betrayed.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Yesterday's local election result was an emphatic protest to the Mayor and his Police Commissioners against a policy which makes a bigoted "blue law" of a statute never intended to be so construed.—New York Herald.

The broad, uniform, comprehensive result means that the country, thoroughly heartsick of Democratic depression and disaster, is determined upon the restoration of Republican principles and policies.—Philadelphia Press.

Though Republicans obscured all State questions, the meaning of the result is that prohibition will be fastened upon the State worse than ever. An evident effect will be to boom Senator Allison's Presidential movement.—Davenport Democrat.

Yesterday's figures prove that the Democracy is undeniably supplied with the votes to win in 1896; but that the votes must be organized, satisfied, and honestly led. Now we know what is before us. We can win if we will.—St. Louis Republic.

The Democratic party has one more year in which to redeem itself. If it follows the mistaken precedent of the last two years it may expect the same result in the national election that has characterized the two last general elections.—Atlanta Constitution.

The grand old party was never closer to the hearts of the people than it is at the present hour. In its success lie all the hopes of Americans for a policy that will make us respected abroad and prosperous at home. That is enough to explain any tidal wave.—New York Recorder.

The broad significance of the victory is that the Nation is moving forward, not backward, and that the eternal principles of Americanism and liberty and prosperity and progress have asserted themselves with irresistible and triumphant force.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Whatever may be said about the cause of the Republican victory in Maryland the fact that a border State has dealt this blow is an ill-omen to the Democratic party. The wound is not as deep as a well nor as wide as a barn door, but it may serve.—New York Herald.

Thus they (the voters) have come, by the road of practical experience, to a knowledge of the evil tendencies of Democratic policies. They have registered the verdict of condemnation given in an year, and will emphatically renew it at the election of a President and Congress next year.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The American people in the elections yesterday showed that they are heartily weary of both the domestic and foreign policy of the Democratic party, whether it be of the Cleveland variety or of that which is fairly chargeable to the faction that opposes him, and they propose to get rid of every vestige of it in 1896.—Baltimore American.

There is no mistaking the meaning of yesterday's elections. It is only a few days ago that it was remarked that the "battle of this year might be more than a skirmish; it might be decisive as to 1896." The results, not in Ohio alone, but everywhere, go far towards settling the election of next year.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

So it appears that Tammany Hall, under its present leaders, is an organization designed, through its hold on the party machinery and its want of hold on the party vote, to keep the Democrats out of power in this city for many years to come, and through its odious repute to give the State into Republican hands at each recurring election also for many years to come.—New York Times.

The result of yesterday's voting in short shows that the Democrats are not regaining the ground they lost in 1894. The people are not disposed to credit their claim that better times have followed their tariff law, or to trust them to manage the finances of the country. It is not in reason to believe that any State that went Republican yesterday will turn to the Democracy next year.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Last year the Democratic party reached low tide. Disappointed and disgusted Democrats—disappointed and disgusted with the imbecility of the Congress which their party controlled and from which they hoped so much, staid away from the polls by thousands, and the immense Republican majorities were rolled up through Democratic default rather than through an absolute gain in Republican votes.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The party which reveals any such strength as this twelve months before a Presidential election is sure to sweep the country in that canvass. There has been no exception to this rule. The Republican current may be retarded somewhat between this time and November, 1896, but it cannot be arrested. The laws of political dynamics permit this to be predicted with the utmost confidence.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The most marked effect of Mr. Pingree's re-election is to be looked for not in the city, but in the councils of the Republican party in the State. It has already been given out that he is to be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination next year, and it is very clearly apparent that after the result of yesterday the party cannot ignore him or treat him safely to another such repast of cold shoulder as it gave him last fall.—Detroit Free Press.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Newell of Illinois declaring underwriters' boards as being opposed to public policy and contrary to law has not caused much worry to members of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. To begin with, the members of the local board do not care particularly as to the opinion of the assistant to the Attorney-General, and in the next place the Chicago Underwriters' Association is not an incorporated body and therefore the charter of the body cannot be taken away. The old organization known as the Fire Underwriters' Association was a chartered body, but when it went to pieces and out of the wreck the new board was formed no charter was secured. A committee was appointed to prepare the papers and to ask for a charter, but this was never done. There is belief the committee was appointed merely as a matter of form and there was no intention of it carrying out the expressed order of the association. One thing is certain. No application was ever sent to the Secretary of State and the local board is now and has been merely a club or voluntary organization of insurance men.

When charges were preferred against A. H. Darrow, General Agent of the Agricultural Insurance company of Watertown, N. Y., of paying commissions in excess of the amount allowed under the rules of the association, and he was fined $150, there was some talk of his attempting to secure a forfeiture of the charter of the organization on the ground that the laws of the State had been violated in the action taken. It was discovered then that the charter had never been applied for or secured.

"There will be no trouble, in my opinion, in convincing any court in the State that the Chicago Underwriters' Association is not acting in violation of the State statutes," said a prominent member of that organization yesterday. "The local board is merely a voluntary organization which is composed of many of the insurance agents in the city. No threats are made to any one to induce him to join, and those who do not are not in any way molested. We fix rates for insurance, but this is not done for the purpose of securing more for the risk assumed than it is worth to carry, but rather to reduce the cost of inspection and to save the various companies from the trouble and expense of maintaining their own rating inspectors. As the insurance business is now conducted the expenses of the business average 35 per cent of the premiums received. If each company doing business in Chicago should have its own corps of inspectors in the field the cost of conducting the business would be increased fully 10 per cent, and perhaps more. It is on account of these companies have paid out more in the last few years in Chicago in the way of expenses and fire losses than they have collected in the way of premiums. This does not look as though there was any occasion for either a decrease in rates or an increase in expenses."

* * *

The fire in Decatur which destroyed the opera-house block, including the stocks of the John A. Scruggs Dry Goods company, H. Fisk, and the Columbia Manufacturing company, will prove more nearly complete than was at first thought. From reports to the insurance companies interested the loss will be almost total to the various companies, which have a total of $152,500. There will be some salvage from the stocks of goods, but the insurance being much less than the value of the stocks covered there will be nothing in this for the companies. The loss on the opera-house block is said to be total. The insurance carried on this was only $20,000, while the value of the building was $65,000.

* * *

There was a recent decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in which it was held that the clause in a policy of insurance providing that only thirty days should be allowed in which to complete the building might be null and void. In the particular case in court the agent had written a policy of insurance in which this clause had been inserted, and had told the owner the clause was merely a matter of form and that it would not be enforced. The house burned, and when an attempt to collect the insurance was made the company denied liability. The decision of the court was in favor of the owner.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The surprise in insurance circles today was the announcement of Howard S. Wheelock, for many years manager of the Northern for New England, that he had cabled his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. He will be general manager of the New England Burglary Insurance company, which has a paid-up capital of $200,000 and is organized under a special Massachusetts charter. The directors are: William H. Brewster, insurance man and banker, President; Frank Jones, millionaire brewer, Vice-President; Charles A. Sinclair, Howard S. Wheelock, James E. Whitney, George D. Alden, B. Rowland Allen, W. Scott Page, and Eugene P. Carver. James E. Whitney Jr. is Secretary and Treasurer.

* * *

New York, Nov. 7.—[Special.]—The amount of insurance on the Broadway and Bleecker street fire of Tuesday now appears to be larger than at first thought. There has been $1,334,550 of insurance reported at the Fire Patrol rooms and there are several tenants to hear from, which will bring the total insurance to over $1,500,000. The loss is put at $1,000,000. There were thirty-five different tenants in the burnt buildings.

* * *

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—Agent A. J. Hammill of the Springfield was fined $25 by the Board of Underwriters for cutting rates 10 per cent. Local insurance men are excited.

Insurance Notes.

The fire loss in Indianapolis for the month of October exceeded the premium receipts for the same period by more than $100,000.

The officers of the Chattanooga Board of Fire Underwriters for the ensuing year have been elected. They are: President, F. W. Rood; Vice-President, N. H. Grady; Treasurer, W. C. Webster; Secretary, J. H. Curry.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Sears—9462—A. V. Booth vs. Frank S. Mosely and Edward E. Hewitt & Co.; same, Hewitt P. Hubbard, and W. G. Austin; on dft., $764.—1784—Wilder D. Stevens, Charles C. Philbrick, Sidney R. Stevens, and Charles C. Eaton vs. Robert Sardson; on ver., $2,200 [ex parte].

Judge Goggin—10225—Wertheimer-Swarts Shoe Co. vs. David Klipper; on dft. debt, $915, due $350 entire.—169624—John G. Klais vs. Emil C. Fillmann; same, $465.—9149—Arthur S. and Alonzo Fisher vs. Carl Dernberg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner; same, $345.—10078—The Iroquois Furnace Co. vs. Craver & Steele Mfg. Co.; same, $986.—10449—George C. Eaton vs. George and Clark; same, $576.—9956—William Horstman vs. York and Sweeney Mfg. Co. and John Sweeney and John Vogt; same, $1,231.—9758—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Hetrick Thompson & Co.; same, $466 vs. Rudolph R. Herrick and Thomas C. Thompson, and sci. fa. vs. M. L. Hetrick.—9095—Mills & Gibb vs. Carl Dernberg, Lipman Glick, and Joseph Horner; on dft., $2,767.—10252—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. vs. J. Harry Romain; same, $1,503.—10248—The National Bank of Illinois at Chicago vs. Oscar J. Nelson; same, $1,310.—10274—Henry Buchholz vs. M. M. Palmer; same, $302.—8923—United States Brg. Co. vs. Andrew C. Bodey; same, $581.—10063—Doussang Bros. vs. Arthur B. Hosmer; same, $565.

Judge Ewing—9612—John H. and Henry E. Wise vs. John Doe; on dft., $304.55.—9048—Carlos J. Ward vs. Nathaniel B. Gray and Chas. B. Williams; same, $1,279.89.

Judge Chetlain—10309—The Continental National Bank of Chicago vs. Chicago Granitoid Co., Samuel P. McKelvey, and Joseph E. Young; on dfts., $1,315.16.—1015—John R. Davies vs. Wm. W. Flinn; same, $530.01.—6296—Hyman Swarts vs. Cicero & Proviso St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $300 and sat.—10301—Henry Taylor & Co. vs. Dr. O. W. F. Snyder; on dft., $548.—10402—Joseph Schlitz Brg. Co. vs. Wm. Lee; same, $981.25.—10082—Commodore P. Vedder vs. Beach-Ti Van Housen; same, $984.30.—9937—Stromberg, Allen & Co. vs. L. E. Bastian and J. B. L. Bourassa; same, $448.75.

Judge Stein—1764—Chas. Samuel and Ismatz Hasterlik vs. A. Apfelbaum; on ver., $19.74; appld. plff.

Judge Adams—149552—George Smith by next friend, Hattie Smith, vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $71 and sat.—7697—John B. Wilson vs. Margaret C. Clifford, Martin and Johana Corrigan, and Jane Keefe; on findg., $75 and sat.

Judge Windes—2711—Herman Reuss vs. Klein & Co.; on ver., $600, appld.—3536—H. S. Weingart, use of W. H. Hugard & Co., vs. Nathan Unger; on ver., $33, appld.—109424—Thomas Kiley and Rucker Leigh vs. Chicago, Cicero and Proviso St. Ry. Co.; on findg., $550 and sat.

Judge Baker—149635—Magnus Sons vs. Royal Bottling Co.; on dft., $284.80.—vs. Frank D. Rubel and sci fa vs. Louis L. and Samuel Rubel.

Judge Smith—4240—Victor F. Lawson vs. Joseph Spiegel, Alexander Berman, and Albert Liebenstein; on findg., $418.

Judge Clifford—3322—Edgar L. and Harry H. Dunlap vs. Consolidated Copying Co.; on ver., $1,502.01 and genl. and spec. ex., ex parte.—5332—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. vs. same; on ver., $658.80 and genl. and spec. ex. parte.—5304—James H. Rice & Co. vs. Same; on ver., $353.95 and genl. and spec. ex., ex parte.—149574—Garden City Paving and Post Co. vs. The City of Chicago; on findg., $2,580.68.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—1736—Divorce—Harold T. from Effie B. Tuley.—95—Edward M. Chamberlain et al. vs. John McLean Chamberlain et al.; decree.—996—Iowa County Savings Bank vs. Parsons et al.; dec. sale.—3981—Douglas Park Bldg. Assn. vs. Albers et al.; same.

Judge Haney—9149—Harussari B. & L. Assn. vs. Peters et al.; decree.—5503—Divorce—Chas. H. from Clara Williams.—140373—Agnes F. O. from Thomas T. Erel.—8517—Agnes from Edwin Matthews.—7—Peter et al. vs. Boynton et al.; final decree.—5677—The Grand Army of the Republic B. & L. Assn. vs. Jonson et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—8811—Divorce—May from Rollo Mercanthaler.—143685—Mary E. from J. Clarence Thompson.—140404—James T. from Mary White.—8377—Ruth from George H. Poss.—152—Burns vs. Wendelschafer; decree.

Court Call for Today.

Judge Tuley—Nos. 2403, 2833, 3113, and No. 7559 on hearing.

Judge Smith—Nos. 2, 4277, 4349, 4359, 4368, 4398, 4400, 4475, 4484.

Judge Brentano—No. 807 on trial.

Judge Haney—M. W. S. E. R. R. vs. Shapakar et al.; on trial.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 975, 982, 984, 987, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 440, 131, 766, and No. 879 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 481, 1232, 2301, 2303, 2304, 2308, 2309, 2412, 1638, 900, 903, 1982, 2507, 2510, 2512, 2513.

Judge Goggin—No. 747 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 1482, 1504, 1578, 1687, 1688, 1694, 1694, 1790, 1792, 1793, 1795, 1796, and No. 1044 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 7401, 7438, 7465, 19300, 7484, 7545, 6219, 6221, 7690, 7687, 7707, 5147, 4805, 6354, 6242, 1578, and No. 1586 on trial.

Judge Neely—No announcement.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 5429, 5439, 5458, 5486, 5495, and No. 5411 on trial.

Judge Burke—Quasi criminal calendar.

Judge Gibbons—Nos. 8463, 8606, 7214, 8142, 7480, 8497, 8506, 214, 8268, 6434, 4586, 8364, 8376, and No. 6731 on trial.

Judge Jenkins—Nos. 3863, 3872, 3882, 3891, 3892, 3910, 3930, 3987, 4014, 3597, 4023, 4032, 148452.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m.—Nos. 11354, 11353, 10857. 2 p. m.—Nos. 13079, 13960.

Judge Yates—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Block—Special Asst. Calendar No. 40.

Judge Meyerson—Circuit Court, Room 412 Chicago Opera-House Block—10 a. m.—Nos. 12940, 12958, 12959, 12962, 12967, 12968, 12975, 12988.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Baker—Nos. 6391, 7296, 7485, and No. 6772 on trial.

Judge Freeman—No. 816 on trial. Nos. 707, 818, 915, 918, 9448, 921, 925, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1026, 1028.

Judge Sears—No. 1057 and 1058 on trial. Nos. 730, 1700, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1702.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 2262, 2263, 2268, 2124, 2289, 2290.

Judge Dunne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 1250, 2250.

Judge Caverly—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Nos. 1006, 2282, 2200, 2398, 2359, 2360.

Judges Jenkins, Showalter, and Bunn—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 249.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 7.—[Special.]—In Supreme Court. Cases heard: Wesch vs. Detroit Common Council, Clement, Conely, Guillow vs. Detroit, Wayne and Belle Isle Railway Company, Richardson vs. Medbury et al., Knop vs. National Fire Insurance Company. Call for Friday—2, 99, 101, 102, 103, 21, 22, 23.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Charters—Aztec, Zapotec, wheat to Buffalo, 3 cents.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Chartered—Marion, barley to Buffalo, 2½ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Charters—Baldwin, Butman, Carpenter, Racine, $1; Whitney, Hesper, Duluth, Bay State, Cumberland, Ogdensburg, Milwaukee, 85 cents; Oades, San Diago, Redwing, Samoa, Hope, Fitzpatrick, Elin-Mere, Celtic, Street, Lorena, 2 p. m. F. Eddy, Chicago, 90 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Grain freights at Duluth are quiet, but otherwise the freight situation was unchanged today. Charters—Wheat—Alva, Fort Dearborn, Ketchum, Scotia, Ore—Hesper, Rhodes, Duluth to Ohio ports, $2; Queen of the West, May Richards, Escanaba to Ohio ports, $1.20. Coal—Midlothian, Mingo, Toledo to Duluth, 45 cents; Glidden, Sage, Two Wallaces, Ohio ports to Milwaukee, 65 cents.

Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7.—The Gilchrist aground at Grosse Point, was released by the Wales this afternoon after lightering a portion of its cargo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 7.—The schooner Tyrone, in tow of the Harper, aground near the Encampment. The Standard Oil barge, up bound, is also reported aground near the Encampment.

PORT HOPE, Mich., Nov. 7.—Of the 400 tons of flour jettisoned from the steamer Livingstone on Tuesday 150 tons were picked up by small boats and 25 tons more by drifted parties near here. The rest is floating in the lake five miles from the shore north of Point aux Barques, and with the prevailing northeast winds will come ashore at this place.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Vessels arriving here much trouble in getting to elevators and are getting crowded in the bottom everywhere, owing to the low stage of water. Rail elevators are crowded, while others have little grain, and the state of affairs is serious. Canal rates are holding out for a 3-cent rate on wheat to New York, an advance of ½ cent, and the canal is carrying very little grain, compared with the shipping. Every day since last Saturday over 1,000,000 bushels have been received, and there is a scarcity of cars to take the grain east.

Vessel Movements.

RACINE, Wis.—Arrived—Foster.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared—Brazil, Ashland, coal.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Panther, Massasoit, Delaware.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Langdon, St. Louis.

WASHBURN, Wis.—Cleared—Maytham, grain, Buffalo.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Arrived—Christ

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BUSINESS OFFICE, publishing house preferred; have experience and ability in business management; thoroughly practical bookkeeper; books opened, examined, or closed at reasonable rates. Address K 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; MARried; speaks French, German, and English fluently; thorough office man or bookkeeper; reasonable salary; good references. Address J X 144, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and cashier; 30; energetic, rapid, accurate; eight languages; not afraid of long hours; $30; city ref's. L. STEWART, 619 Davis-st., Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR general office man; 10 years' experience; can leave city; first-class reference. Address K 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH ABILity, education, and experience wants bookkeeping, office work, correspondence, billing, or collecting; has bicycle; must have work. K 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED A YOUNG MAN THOROughly posted in retail dry goods, shoes, and clothing; disengaged Saturdays at 1 p. m. and 5:30 week evenings. Address K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; good writer; moderate salary. Address K 10 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; first-class man, 7 years present position, wishes a change; moderate salary. K 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books, periodically or by day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY EXpert bookkeeper; 8 years' experience. Address J 163 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REG. ASS'T. DRUG clerk; competent and reliable. K 50, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN by man experienced; reference through Indiana and Illinois with grocery trade; best of reference. Address K 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICAL ENGIneer, technical graduate; four years' practical experience; good references. Address P 14, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER BY A FIRST-class man on ladies' tailor made coats and waists; best of references. Address J X 141, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER AND COOK; man and wife; thoroughly experienced; competent to take entire charge of bachelor's or invalid's household; very best of city reference. Address K 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AS STEWARD or housekeeper; handy at mechanical work; first-class reference. Address K 31, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — GOOD COMPETENT coachman: good driver; can milk and take care of steam furnace; handy about the house; good city refs. from last employer. Address K 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understand my business. Best of city references; aged 27. Address J X 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACHMAN and useful man; understands steam furnaces; good references. Address K 35, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GENTLEMEN AND lady stenographers of all grades of skill, who can be interviewed here and employed at once.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator; moderate salary. Address K 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FREIGHT TRAFFIC manager for commercial house; have large acquaintance with railroad people, thorough business experience, energetic, and discreet; at liberty Dec. 1. Address, until 13th inst., J X 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL, CIGAR AND tobacco, or office building; am of good address and will prove honest and faithful. Address K 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 26, AS traveling companion to a gentleman; speaks English and French; strictly temperate and best of references. Address K 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN HAIRDRESSER and manicure; speaks French and Spanish. E. HENRY, 310 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR NIGHT watchman in office buildings; best of references given. Address K 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; UNDERstand steam heating; with good city references. Address F. RAPSON, 492 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYER, 29, WANTS good location; immaterial where. Address J X 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A shoe store, so as to learn the business; salary no object. Address K 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH RELIABLE FIRE insurance company by bright man with use of horse and buggy. Address J X 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD STEADY WAITER; in restaurant preferred. J X 123, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant; neat, accurate, and willing; references; salary $8. Address A 4, 402, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY FOR office work and typewriter. Address K 16, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS nurse and companion to invalid; years of experience; references. Address K 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LAUNDRESS OR chamber work; thoroughly competent; references present employer. Address D O 307, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RESPECTABLE FAMIly to assist in household and take care of children. Address SCHULTZ, 2485 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR general housework in private family; experienced. Call 351 Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD COLored girls as cook and second. Address 3948 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED girl to do housework; references. 4216 Langley-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SECOND GIRL; Irish; also by colored girl for general housework. 3124 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SMART GIRL, SECond work; willing and obliging; reference. 31 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK IN PRIvate family or boarding house. Apply 4900 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED chambermaid in first-class hotel. 358 W. Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; suburbs. Address K 45, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and manager; Swedish. Address K 39, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, COMpetent fitter and designer, will sew by day in families. Address 341 W. Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER desires a few more engagements; first-class references; $2 a day. 2 Goldsmith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, by the day in families; children and ladies. MISS SCHULTZ, 2931 Vernon-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE WOMan with city reference as working housekeeper. Inquire at 3213 Vernon-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, TYPEwriter; writes piece work; nights or Sundays. 826 Marshall Field Annex.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED young lady; expert stenographer and caligraphist; 4 years' experience. J X 128, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; Remington and Hammond; Smith Premier operator; 8 years' experience. K 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; clerical work; good speed; moderate. Address K 18, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED German lady as companion to travel with lady of good position with family, or will teach in private family; speaks French and Spanish and has excellent character and manners; references. Address 305 Ashbury-av., Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress to go out by the day or week. Call or address MARY, 1st floor, 347 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADDRESS ENVELopes at home: $1 a 1,000. K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN WOOLENS OR dry goods. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT; MUST BE RAPid and accurate and used to hard work in office of large mercantile house; state age, experience, former employers, and salary expected. Address K 8, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses should leave applications with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; RAPID AND accurate; state experience, reference, age, and salary wanted. P 170 Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT, DOUBLE ENTRY, who can give bonds. Address K 17, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

CANVASSER — GOOD SUBSCRIPTION CANvasser on daily newspaper; salary and commission. Call between 10 and 3 at Room 30 McVicker's Bldg.

SALESMAN—THOROUGH SALESMAN TO MANage a force of agents and superintend territory in our "John Sherman's Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet." Sells better than Grant's "Memoirs." The Werner Co., 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—WHO IS THOROUGHLY POSTED in Chicago and not afraid of hard work; must have excellent credentials and be rapid in estimates. Call after 9 a. m., 607 Masonic Temple. M. D. PENNO.

SALESMAN—A GOOD MAN TO WORK CITY trade; good returns to industrious party. Address J 2 134, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A LIVE CITY SALESMAN DESIRing a profitable side line. Address J X 135, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—2 EXPERIENCED SALESMEN OF good appearance and address; regular salary secured after first day's work; will guarantee $25 weekly; must apply between 8 and 10 a. m.
E. E. WINCHESTER, 519 Rand McNally Bldg.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen. Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS AND COLLECT; $50 bond, signed by a business firm required; exclusive territory; $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars address P. O. Box 1354, New York City.

SALESMEN—SMOOTH SIDE LINE FOR HIGH-class salesmen calling on first-class trade; no samples. SCHUB, 11 to 1, 210 Teutonic Building.

SALESMEN—ACQUAINTED WITH CITY TRADE; first-class men only. SCHUB, 11 to 1, 210 Teutonic Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 15, FOR ELEVATOR IN WHOLEsale store. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

OFFICE BOY—AGE 16; $4; BRING REFERENCES 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Trades.

BAKER—EXTRA FINE BREAD AND CAKE baker for Wisconsin; splendid chance for good baker; state references and salary expected. Address J X 118, Tribune office.

BARBERS ATTENTION—KEEN EDGE PRODuces an unfailing satisfactory edge; honing unnecessary; no humbug; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; by mail prepaid 50c or 3 for $1. Agents wanted. Address Keen Edge Mfg. Co., Two Harbors, Minn., Box 132.

DRAFTSMAN—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIenced, for photo engraving, mechanical, and commercial work; also an artist for general designing and figure drawing. Send specimens of work to A. MUGFORD, Engraver and Electrotyper, Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEER — LICENSED — FOR A FIRST-CLASS city hotel; want reliable man. Apply to HANKEY, 52 State-st., Room 1.

SHIRT FINISHER—FIRST-CLASS, AT ONCE. 1615 Wabash-av.

WATCHMAKER — GOOD; GOOD REFERENCES. Apply to GLICKAUF & NEWHOUS, 84 and 86 State-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED, FOR RAILroad office; $50. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—MAN; EXPERIENCED IN R. R. work; Remington. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHERS—5 YOUNG MEN; SOME knowledge bookkeeping. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 152.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR—YOUNG MAN WHO CAN FURNISH bond. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

MAN—TO TRAVEL AND APPOINT AGENTS; good route; salary and expenses; references; inclose addressed envelope for reply. Address K 37, Tribune office.

MAN—A WILLING MAN FOR LIGHT WORK; must be neat, prompt, and obliging; bring reference; $12 per week. J. R. GAY, 56 Fifth-av., Room 518.

MAN—TO TRAVEL, DISTRIBUTING ADVERtising matter for manufacturer; must have $50 cash security or bond. Address K 49, Tribune.

MAN—FOR SPECIAL NEWSPAPER WORK; SALary and commission. Experience and subscription solicitor preferred. Address K 42, Tribune office.

MAN—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; LOOK AFTER people; salary $50 month; party must have $150 cash; secured. 91 Dearborn, R. 401.

YOUNG MEN ARE FURNISHED A STEADY SITuation at barber trade after 3 weeks' practice, days or nights; catalogue mailed. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—IN DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT of mail order house on Wabash-av. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY WHO CAN keep set double entry books and do general office work; must be experienced, accurate, and good penman; permanent position to right party; salary moderate; give reference. Address K 57, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT; SOME KNOWLedge stenography. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY FOR CASHIER AND to help work on books. Address K 56, Tribune office.

SALESWOMEN—FIRST-CLASS CLOAK SALESwomen; only those need apply who have had considerable experience in selling cloaks in the best houses in large cities; before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m., Superintendent's office. MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT; $5; REFerences. 42 Ray-st., near 20th.

COOK—GENERAL—SMALL FAMILY. 63 18TH-st., flat 3.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 186 53D-ST.—POSItions waiting; general housework, cooks, laundresses; references required; special wages to Germans and Swedes; elegant home; competents.

GIRL—NEAT YOUNG COLORED; NO WASHING; references; permanent position. 5900 Michigan-av., Dutch.

GIRL—NEAT, WILLING GIRL AS COOK, WITH references; good wages. 5326 Cornell-av.

GIRL—AT ONCE, FOR GENERAL WORK. 3145 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL; GENERAL work. Apply 5126 Kimbark-av. References.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; best wages. 2 E. 46th-st.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF baby 2 years old; must have best of references; to proper party this is a permanent position. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SERVANT—EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT for two ladies; plain sewing; good references required; wages $4. A. B. G., 5515 Woodlawn-av., 2d flat, north; apply forenoon or evening.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS, INCREASE YOUR SPEED BY practical, varied dictation and 5 hours' typewriter practice daily; Pitman and Munson system taught; special beginners' class in shorthand day and evening; positions furnished. 1007, 171 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—GENT; REM.; SOME BOOKkeeping; $35, $60. 412 First-st. Bk. Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—LADY—One owning machine preferred. K 48, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY WITH SOME EXPErience. 509, 100 Washington-st.

GIRL—AGE 16, FOR LIGHT WORK; $3.50. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FINISHER—LADY WHO THOROughly understands commercial work; state salary. Address K 58, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—FOR DRY GOODS STORE; GOOD wages and steady place. Apply at 52 State-st., Room A.

SOLICITORS—LADIES, TO SELL TICKETS FOR popular entertainment, Central Music Hall, Room 45. 10 Pacific-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

SUCCESS ASSURED—SUCCESS ASSURED.

SUCCESS ASSURED—SUCCESS ASSURED.

JOHN SHERMAN'S
RECOLLECTIONS OF FORTY YEARS
IN THE
HOUSE, SENATE, AND CABINET.
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The greatest history of modern times, being the personal reminiscences of the author, including the financial history of the United States during his career.

A MARVELOUS BOOK.

Ten to twenty dollars daily can be made by energetic workers. We train and drill our agents and make them succeed. Exclusive territory; liberal terms. Call or address
THE WERNER COMPANY,
160 Adams-st.

AGENTS—LOCAL AND MANAGING AGENTS TO handle the greatest selling combination on the market; LESLIE'S WEEKLY" and "THE MEMORIAL WAR BOOK"; large, handsome volume, containing over 2,000 illustrations, reproduced from the celebrated Brady & Gardner photographs taken on the battlefield under the direct authority of the United States Government; a valuable collection and most interesting book; agents early for choice territory. Judge Publishing Co., 110 Fifth-av., New York City.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE. $1.50, sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalogue agents' goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

HARPER'S BOOK OF FACTS—JOHN P. HAIRE, Gen. Agent, R. 51, 69 Dearborn. Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FINE HOTEL, OPERA HALL, 56X100, and summer resort, including park of 5 acres; only 250 feet from depot in city of Iowa, near Milwaukee; big paying business; good reasons for selling. Address J 42, Tribune office.

FACTORIES—FREE FACTORY SITES AND other inducements given factories to locate on my property. Address J X 131, Tribune office.

$100 SECURED BY BANK COLLATERAL REALize $500 by January; a strictly legitimate business speculation. Address K 43, Tribune office.

FARMERS DESIRING TO START CANNING FACtories can obtain full information about cost and profits by addressing J X 143, Tribune office.

HAVE THE TWO BEST-PAYING CORNER EUropean hotels down-town; must sacrifice; $1,300 cash takes one. 100 Franklin-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL TO JOIN me in establishing factories for canning vegetables and controlling sale of output. Address J 135, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR EUROPEAN HOtel, down-town; $1,000 cash, balance furniture. 137 Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,000 IN BOARD OF Trade business. Address J X 138, Tribune.

ROOFING.

IF YOUR SKYLIGHT OR FLUSHINGS LEAK CALL on or address the Elastic Cement Company, 206 Wabash-av.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington, Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS. ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER BROUGHAM AT REDUCED PRICE, used only one season; dark green color, light cloth lining. Address J X 126, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SATIN-LINED COUPE, BOOKAWAY carriage; new. Address K 38, Tribune office.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT, 310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 WORTH LADIES' FURS. What have you? Address J X 145, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

WE PAY CASH FOR SECOND-HAND BICYCLES. Mead Cycle Co., 287 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

57 23D, BETWEEN PRAIRIE AND CALUMET, pleasant warm room, excellent table, reasonable.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., BACHELOR BOARDING house; excellent board; references.

1325 MICHIGAN-AV.—1ST FLAT, ELEGANT furnished rooms for couple; board lady.

1555 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, ALL conveniences; splendid board. $3.50 per week.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with superior board; best location; reasonable.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE ALCOVE FRONT room and other rooms; terms reasonable.

4730 CALUMET-AV., TOP FLAT—ELEGANT rooms and board, extremely reasonable to permanent people, in modern new apartment, half block 47th-st. elevated station; refined private family; references.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR AUDITORIUM—SUNNY furnished rooms; best table board. Address J X 118, Tribune office.

HOTEL STRICKLAND, LAKE-AV. AND 86TH-ST. —Rooms and board; $6 and upwards; elevator; steam heat.

North Side.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, walking distance; business center; table excellent.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT HOME; HANDsome rooms; good board; terms reasonable; central.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with first-class table; all conveniences.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; steam heat.

West Side

529 JACKSON-BLVD.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM suitable for 2 gentlemen; also small room.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-AV., one block from Englewood L station and cable cars, three blocks from Woodlawn depot I. C. R. R.; pleasant rooms, steam heat, gas, and bath; $2 a week; board $3.50 a week. JOHN HAYES.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF CLUBS AND hotels seeks home in refined family adults, South Side; modern house or handsome flat; first-class in every respect, including properly appointed table; breakfast only if preferred. Address K 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM—WITH USE of parlor in private family by young lady; prefers Jackson-blvd. or vicinity, west of Ashland. Address K 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG COUPLE DESIRES SUNNY room or alcove with conveniences and thoroughly good board with refined American family. Address K 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG COUPLE IN HYDE PARK, near I. C. R. R.; state location and best terms. Address K 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect, with every modern convenience; reasonable rates; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in Woodstock Apartment Building, cor. 28th and Wabash-av., Flat 10; steam heat, bath-room, hot and cold water in private hall; elevator.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, steam heat, nice bath; breakfast; rapid transit. 4731 Calumet-av.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms; steam heat, telephone, modern conveniences. 3106 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3944 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE FRONT room, well heated; running water.

North Side.

TO RENT—345 ELM-ST., FLAT 5—NICELY furnished room; $9 per month for two.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, GOOD STYLE, excellently furnished, at Woodlawn Park; 10 rooms; splendid location; all modern improvements; rent $70 to 1st of April, longer; price $90 per month; 2 blocks to Illinois Cen. depot; 15 minutes to Randolph-st.; will not lease to family with children. BARNES & COLEMAN,
Borden Blk., N. W. cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—5528 MONROE-AV., 10 LARGE ROOM furnished house, all modern; steam heat, gas grates, bath; in best locality. Clark-av. S. P. car, 20th and 61st sts., near new depot; $300 per ft. Pennsylvania-av., W. S., bet. Gyer and La Fayette; choice residence lot, 75x135; $60 per ft. Henrietta-st., S. F. bet. Grand and Theresa, 340x45; $18 per ft; choice location for flats. In suburbs. Jennings station on Wabash R. R., 7 acres with improvements; opposite station; $7,000. For description, terms or list of other property address GREEN & LA MOTTE, St. Louis, Mo., or J. A. CONLON, 384 35th-st. Tel. So. 1024, Chicago.

TO RENT—4020 VINCENNES-AV.—8-ROOM FURnished house; owner will take rent in board; references required.

West Side.

TO RENT—81 S. MORGAN-ST., 14-ROOM stone-front house, in splendid condition; $50; house open all day.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT LAKE FOREST, LARGE NICE house, completely furnished, for five months; greenhouse, large stable; rent to or rent to all party. Address J X 129, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
FINE NEW BUILDING.
169 and 171 Oakwood-blvd., 6 and 7 room apartments; 2 on a floor; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, 2 blocks to Illinois Central, 2 blocks to Lake Shore trains, 1 block from cable and electric lines; only thoroughly good need apply; rent $45 to $60. Agent on premises daily.
SOUTHARD & TRAINER,
142 Oakwood-blvd. Telephone 923 Oakland.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23; 5 ROOMS and bath, $25; $4 rooms and bath, $20; 4-room cor., no bath, $20; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. GRAND-BLVD. AND 41ST-st., elegant flat, 2d floor; new building.
MCKEY & COAGUE,
607 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE GROVEav. and 33d-st.; apartments of 4 to 7 rooms; every modern convenience; reduced prices; call and see them. Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—NINE LIGHT 5-ROOM FLAT; STEAM heat, hot water, and gas range; rent $22. N. w. cor. 38th and Vernon-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM, 2D FLOOR, STEAM HEATED flat, 3249 Wabash-av.; $50. Address GUERIN, 836 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, ONE 4-ROOM flat; every modern convenience. Apply elevator, 90 E. 22d-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS, $11 TO $28; bargains; references. 2831 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS, $12.50; VERY select; no children. 4901 Calumet.

North Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM FLATS ON PINE, ERIE, Cass, Illinois, and Indiana-sts., $7 to $27; 5 and 7-room steam heated flats on Pine and Indiana-sts., $23 to $30; all within walking distance. Inquire HOYT, cor. Pine and Indiana-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1009 N. Halsted-st.; low rent.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1547 OAKDALE-AV., CORNER FLAT, 7 rooms, for less than inside dark ones.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES CENTRALLY LOCATED. Inquire 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, ROOM FOR FOUR desks. 908 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—NICE OFFICE; TELEPHONE. Inquire Room 10, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

HAVE THE TWO BEST-PAYING CORNER EUropean hotels down-town; must sacrifice; $1,300 cash takes one. 100 Franklin-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 feet floor space, elevator service, steam heat, electric power. CHATHOOP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO BRICK FACTORY buildings with boilers and engines, to let cheap. Address J X 132, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ALL OR PART OF PALMer House bar fixtures; black walnut background, with or without mirrors; ice boxes, wine cases, etc. Second-hand dealers please note. Inquire at private office, Palmer House.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW; $250,000 for equity in west side flat building. Clear West Side improved for West Side equities.
Money loaned on city improved.
JOHN DRISCOLL, 95 Dearborn, R. 515.

FOR EXCHANGE—MY MODERN THREE-STORY stone-front residence on Indiana av., between 31st and 35th-sts., for improved or unimproved property in Kenwood. Address J X 119, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR PROPERTY FOR CHIcago equities from $30,000 to $500,000.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages.
HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 PER cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Cor. Clark and Jackson.

NO COMMISSION ASKED; MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate, 5 and 6 per cents; large or small amounts. HARRY SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL ESTATE. F. H. DOLAND & CO., 136 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INsurance Bldg., La Salle, cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170. GRAND-BLVD.: The palatial stone residence, No. 4169, with 100 feet and barn, cor. Boulevard-pl., situated on the crown of the hill. Will rent for three years to a good party. Best house and best location on this popular boulevard.

PRAIRIE-AV., Brown stone house, No. 1824, with lot 67x175 ft., and barn; $55,000. The ground alone is nearly worth the price. Former owner refused $90,000 three years ago. It belongs now to mortgagee who only wants his money back. A great bargain.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on corner north of 22d-st. and east of Indiana-av.; $60,000.

DREXEL-BLVD., Several new and elegant residences; $62,000, $45,000, $50,000, $75,000, $90,000, $200,000.

KENWOOD, Two new and fine houses south of 47th-st., with large grounds; $55,000; $32,500.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., Two elegant homes near 33d-st.; $85,000; $87,500. Nothing better.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT HIGH-GRADE residences, Forrestville-av., corner 49th-st.; semi-detached, 20½ ft. wide, blue Bedford and Ashland brownstone fronts, selected hardwood, cabinet finish throughout; special artistic designed consols, mantels, sideboards, combination light fixtures, etc.; solid oak floor; tile floor and hand decorated; tile floor and sides in bathroom, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; servant's room on first floor, store rooms, fruit room, laundry, servant's bathroom, etc., in basement; steam heat, electric light; everything modern and artistic. Open for inspection.
Prices and terms to suit.
BARRY & BAILEY,
Owners and Builders,
409 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—$8,500—EASY TERMS: DETACHED houses on 25 foot lots, 4906 to 4910 Washington Park-place; first street east of Grand-blvd.; just completed; ready for occupancy; cut stone fronts, heated by steam, and finished throughout in ¾ sawed oak and birch, hardwood floors, open nickel plumbing, handsome gas fixtures, marble and sideboard; remember these are the only new houses in the market detached on all sides for this price; open for inspection.
T. J. LEONARD, Builder,
On premises.

FOR SALE—
Corner of Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., elegant modern steam-heated residence; stone front and side, finished in birch, quarter-sawed oak, bird's-eye maple, etc.; inlaid floors on 1st and 2d stories; handsomely decorated throughout; consol, sideboard, hat tree, gas logs, tile bathrooms, porcelain tubs, etc.; everything to make an elegant home; finest location in the city; open for inspection from 2 to 4 p. m. For price and terms write or call. Also get my list of other houses that I have for sale or rent.
JOHN CONLON, 384 35th-st. Tel. So. 1024.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., north of 50th-st., new 3-story stone front flat building, steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, elegant finish, with every known modern convenience; pays good income; if you want a bargain see us.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAIN—CHOICE corner near Midway Park and University, 48 feet Frontage; one of the finest corners on South Side to improve; if you want a bargain see us.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAIN—CALUMETav., 2 lots, 50x130, east front; choice; must sell to improve; will sell for the best offer we get this week; must sell at once.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-FLAT BUILDING ON 24TH, near lake; paying good income on $30,000 cash, $10,000 in other good property, and $8,000 in 4 years.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-AV., with barn; cost, $50,000; price, $18,500; interior finish by Carsley & East; a great bargain.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—LARGE MODERN HOUSE IN Kenwood, with 60 ft. barn; owner's present owner $26,500; will sell for $18,000. A rare bargain. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—2 MODERN HOUSES, Ellis-av., n. of 43d; $9,000 and $13,000; must be sold.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—S. E. CORNER Homan-av. and Scott-st., 100x123, one block south Jackson-blvd.; stone sidewalks, street asphalt paved; owner has to sell.
E. W. ZANDER & CO., 155 La Salle-st., Exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—FINE WEST SIDE CORNER CONtaining 22,500 sq. feet, suitable for manufactory or storage warehouse; only $2 per sq. ft.; also a fine store and flat corner for sale cheap.
JOHN T. HALE, 39 Major Blk.

FOR SALE—53 LOTS IN SUB. AT CORNER ELston, Addison, and Kedzie-avs. at $300 each; sidewalk, water, etc., in; cheaper than raw acres.
TUCKER, MIVERSON & CO.,
Room 502, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL STONE-FRONT West Side residence, $4,100, worth $5,000; only $1,000 down. Address K 7, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT—Handsome Dearborn-av. apartment building; every modern convenience; rented to first-class tenants. Price $48,000. DUDLEY F. DORSETT & CO., 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HAMPDEN-CT., NEAR DEMING, LOT 56x134 ft. to alley; will sell for $20 per ft., less than market price. CHAS. F. PERRY & CO., 1281 N. Clark-st

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HANDSOME NEW 7-room house; $2,500; $25 monthly; complete plumbing, furnace, sewer and water in street; no assessments; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, churches; 50 trains daily; 25 min. to the city. SHIELDS & BRO., Owners, Chas. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EASY terms; 37½x125 ft., 6 rooms, bath, closets, electric light, Georgia pine and oak finish; electric and steam cars, 28 min. ride; convenient to churches, schools, and stores;

IN THE REALM OF WOMAN.

PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Prize of $100 Offered by "The Tribune" for the Best Suggestion in Reply to the Query, "How Can a Woman Best Embark in Business on a Capital of $100?"—Conditions of the Contest—Responses by Several Prominent Women Already Received.

"How can a woman best embark in business on a capital of $100?"

This is an essentially modern query that the would-be self-supporting maiden, either by choice or circumstances, would like to have answered in a thoroughly practical manner. Many a young woman has accumulated this sum, probably saved it from small earnings, and in turn wants to invest it that she may have an income either for spending money or, perchance, if she possesses a husband, to assist him in replenishing the family exchequer.

Innumerable women have engaged in a business career with small capital, backed by brains, and won success. Many another woman would like to have the same good fortune, and there is no reason why she should not be similarly rewarded in a great city like Chicago, where opportunities for woman's work are so numerous and varied.

This same interesting question, "How can a woman best embark in business on a capital of $100?" was asked yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE of well-known club women of business experience. Their rejoinders offer many practical suggestions.

Learn a Trade.

Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne, a club woman with practical ideas, had this to say:

"If the woman has no trade or profession, and few women have, I think the best investment would be to get one. If she has a trade already, let her perfect herself in it. The reason why so few women earn as good wages as men is because they are rarely as well equipped for the special work which they undertake. When women prove themselves experts in any direction they promptly command expert wages and have plenty of opportunities.

"Take typewriting for example. An ordinary every-day typewriter has considerable difficulty in finding employment, but an expert typewriter, with intelligence and knowledge outside of the bare requirements of her trade, has ample opportunity and pay. There are many callings open to women for which they can prepare themselves by an investment of $100. The business colleges stand ready to fit them out. The foremen and others in factories may often be induced to teach the higher mysteries of the work in hand for a small consideration. A girl who wishes to be a teacher can go to the Normal School or attend special classes and step easily ahead of the girl less well fitted. The kindergarten opens a noble and lucrative career for earnest women who are determined to do thorough work. Newspapers are overwhelmed with incompetents offering to sell ideas, but as an editor said recently, if they had any good ideas they would not need long to offer them for sale—the sale would be offered them. Saleswomen who thoroughly understand the goods which they handle and the market for them soon become heads of departments. Altogether, I repeat the best investment of $100 is to buy with it thorough, practical knowledge.

"Women who are married and have families can do this as well, sometimes better, than unmarried women. For the married woman is settled, and means her work to be genuine life-work, not to be given up at the bidding of any fairy prince. Her husband is either with her or has deserted her. If the first, she works with double power; if the second, she is as free as if men never existed. But she will never accomplish anything if she stays wedded to her needle. The woman who does all her own sewing and the children's, who won't buy ready-made clothes and tells you she hasn't time to read, can't do better than to pay her $100 to a seamstress and give herself time to think."

Decorative Art.

Mrs. Lilian B. Duncanson made a thoroughly practical suggestion. "If I were stranded," she said, "and possessed only $100 I would study decorative art with a view to decorating homes. I think this is a great field for women and one in which they are rarely found. The city is full of society women who would like their homes artistically decorated for receptions. As it is many hostesses are compelled to present their homes at such times with inartistic and inconvenient arrangements by men decorators. Women have great artistic taste in this respect, and it has always seemed strange it has not been turned to account. This would mean the establishment of a central office, where society women could go when they wanted their rooms made attractive with flowers and draperies."

"I know a woman in Hyde Park," declared Mrs. Frederick W. Becker, "who has recently made money with small capital. It happens that her husband failed in business, and with the added worry of a mortgage coming due the woman was desperate. She suddenly thought of an unique plan. She hired a professional milliner to teach her the art, and in turn opened an establishment in her private parlor. The result has been most gratifying, for she is making money fast, and has not only cleared away all her fears but the mortgage. And her capital, of course, was much less than $100."

Mrs. McCulloch's Plan.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, who is a successful lawyer, offered the following scheme:

"The profession at present most needing skillful workers is that of domestic employment. If the happy possessor of $100 will make the most of her opportunity for the study of cooking at home and then invest her $100 in extra lessons with some scientific cook or at a working school she will be in possession of a competency for the rest of her days. Employers of cooks will bid against each other to secure her valuable services, and when her employers die or move to Asia or Africa a hundred homes will be open to her and their mistresses plead for her skillful ministrations."

Suggests Dressmaking.

Mrs. Sara Steenberg, President of the White City club, is interested in the fire insurance business. She had something to say of dressmaking as a field for women with small capital.

"I would suggest that such a woman invest her money in learning dressmaking," she said, "for if she shows any ability the dressmaker soon begins to pay her a salary. After a time she may sew at private homes and make from $2.50 to $5 a day, including board. Then if she chooses to establish a business for herself it will depend, of course, on her work if she succeeds in securing a large custom. I know a dressmaker who at the age of 14 came to Chicago from a small town and before she was 27 years old had set up three brothers in business. Then she married, having accumulated property worth $10,000. She is now living on Grand boulevard."

Stenography and Typewriting.

Mrs. George R. Plummer was a successful business woman. She had this scheme to present: "If a woman has a good education I do not believe there is any business in which she can engage that will bring quicker returns than stenography and typewriting. There are other qualifications, of course, including good health and unlimited capacity for hard work. I spent $45 for six months' training in this field, and the last of eight years' work brought me an income of $2,600. I do not know of anything else in that length of time that will bring such good results."

Invest in Wedding Clothes.

Mrs. M. J. R. Tyler, who is connected with various club and philanthropic enterprises, answered the question after this fashion: "If a young woman has $100 she can make no better investment than by buying wedding clothes and going into partnership with some young man. In return she will have half of his salary as an income."

The answer of Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, refuted the oft-heard assertion that the suffragist is not practical.

"Under no circumstances," she began, "should the woman who $100 go near the Board of Trade. On the other hand, she should find the thing for which she is best fitted and expend the money in perfecting herself. I would suggest if a woman is a good cook she could make money by preparing dainty viands for sale. Such an establishment would be desirable in any neighborhood."

Mending Young Men's Clothes.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, President of the Arché club, presented a practical plan. "In the first place," she maintained, "the woman must carefully look over the ground and determine that for which she is best fitted. Then she must put her $100, energy, and thought into this undertaking. It must be something for which she has special inclination or is peculiarly fitted by education. I think there is a great field in millinery, superintending house cleaning, and artistic millinery, because the so-called higher professions are drugged. As to mending, I think a good idea would be for a woman to send out circulars to single men offering to do fine mending of all kinds, and then engage a reliable boy to call for and return the garments at a certain time. This could include the cleaning and repairing of neckties, hosiery, and underclothes. In time such an undertaking could grow into an establishment. I have heard of several girls in New York who make a splendid living after this fashion."

This query: "How can a woman best embark in business on a capital of $100?" is so interesting and, withal, so practical THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $100 for the best suggestion in answer to the question. The answer, not to exceed 200 words, must be mailed to the Woman's Department of THE TRIBUNE by Dec. 1. Sufficient details must be given to allow estimates to be made and the returns figured out with reasonable accuracy. The contest will be decided by a set of judges, consisting of prominent persons of business experience, to be announced later.

REPORTS ARE NEARLY COMPLETE.

Work of Board of Lady Managers of World's Fair About Done.

Almost completed is the work of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, whose members since the close of the great fair have been industriously engaged in gathering the various reports of home and foreign departments and committees, and in the issuing of the diplomas of honorable mention to the skilled artisans and designers in this and other countries. The offices of the board have been on the seventh floor of the Masonic Temple and these, with the exception of the one occupied by Mrs. Meredith, Chairman of the Committee on Awards, have been given up.

"Yes, we have practically finished our work and are ready to send in our report to Congress when it reassembles," said Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the board, yesterday. "We will probably wait until the National Commission makes its report to Congress. We are well satisfied with the way the work has terminated. The finances are thoroughly satisfactory. There is ample money in the treasury to meet all demands. The Historical committee has woven the various reports of other committees into a history of the Exposition. We do not know yet when it will be published. Almost all the applications for diplomas which have been received have been filled."

Nearly every country in Europe has supplied applicants for diplomas, and, in addition to this, diplomas have been sent to Japan, Ceylon, and India. Over 10,000 diplomas have been sent out, which shows remarkable enterprise on the part of the women, as the medals have not as yet been received by exhibitors entitled to them.

Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Chairman of the Committee on Awards, will finish her report probably within a month or two. Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke, Secretary of the board, has finished her report and also the work of compiling records and additional reports from home and foreign committees. While still official Secretary of the board, which is incorporated until 1898, Mrs. Cooke has accepted the position of Secretary of the Woman's Department of the Columbus Safety Deposit company.

The official scrap-book compiled by the board is now finished. It consists of thirty-seven large volumes containing the articles in the local newspapers about the Exposition from its inception to its close. The work of compilation has been done by Miss Helen Johnston.

IN FIELD OF CHILDREN'S CHARITIES.

Meetings of Organizations Under Auspices of University Creche Association.

Under the auspices of the University Crèche Association a meeting of representatives from similar charitable organizations was held yesterday morning at No. 15 Washington street.

The President of the Crèche Association, Mrs. John R. Hoxie, told of the crèche established at Chicago University Settlement one year ago. "During the year," she said, "the crèche cared for 5,000 children. We have two industrial classes, one for children and one for mothers. The money which supports the undertaking is raised mostly by subscription." Miss Mary E. McDowell, head resident of the settlement, spoke of "The New Charity," emphasizing that evil must be stopped in embryo by the establishment of kindergartens and crèches in the poorer districts.

Harvey B. Hurd, President of the Children's Aid Society, spoke of "Coöperation in Children," followed by a talk on "Music for Children" by Miss Mary Hofer of the settlement. Mrs. Ursuia Harrison, Superintendent of the Glenwood School for Boys, made a report, as did also Mrs. Eliza Bowman of the Newsboys' Home. John Vischer of the Bureau for Transportation of Uemployed Families into the Country and Mrs. Helmer of the Drexel Circle told of the work of their respective organizations.

On behalf of the Children's Aid Society Mrs. Henry B. Newman made a plea for the proposed Maternity Hospital, for the benefit of which the woman's edition of the Journal was published.

As a result of this conference a special meeting of the Crèche Association will be held on Thursday morning at the Chicago University Settlement, Forty-sixth street and Gross avenue.

DISCUSS "THE NEWSPAPER WOMAN."

Members of Chicago Press League Enjoy Luncheon and Speeches.

"The Newspaper Woman" was discussed by women of the Chicago Press League at the first luncheon of the season, given yesterday at the Auditorium. The President, Mrs. Martha Howe Davidson, introduced Mrs. Evelyn Chisholm to speak of "Her Qualifications." Mrs. Mary Urquhart Lee followed with remarks on "Her Successes," while Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne had a prophecy of "Her Future."

After the reading by Mrs. Davidson of a poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, "The Tenth Muse," discussion of the newspaper woman became general, the participants including Mrs. Isabel O'Keefe, Mrs. Teresa Dean Tallman, Mrs. Jean Waldron, Col. Nate Reed, and James Chisholm. The composite photograph of the newspaper woman, as given by these speeches, gave her all the cardinal virtues.

As a tribute to the memory of Eugene Field one of his poems was read by the President, who also used warm words of praise for his work.

Tea at Northwestern University Settlement.

Philanthropic women interested in university settlement work met at the Northwestern University Settlement, No. 252 West Chicago avenue, yesterday afternoon. Among them were the members of the University Settlement committee of the Woman's club, Mrs. Frederick W. Becker, Chairman. Informal speeches were made by Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Evanston, and residents of the settlement, including Miss Hester Stowe and Mrs. Mary Sly. It is intended to have similar social gatherings at other settlements in the city, the next one to be held early in December at Chicago University Settlement, of which Miss Mary E. McDowell is head resident.

Advancement of Women Congress in Session

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7.—The thirty-third Congress of the Society for the Advancement of Women is in session here, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presiding. About thirty delegates are present. Mrs. Eva Channing of Boston read a paper on "Good Municipal Government and Woman's Suffrage" and Mrs. Ellen Stevens Hildreth of New Decatur, Ala., read a long thesis on the "Nutritive Value of Food."

Of Interest to Women.

"William Kaulbach and His Idealism" is the subject to be considered by the Arché club this afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Urquhart Lee will begin a series of talks on parliamentary law before the Young Fortnightly club this morning.

The members of the working-girls' organization known as the Ogontz club will receive tomorrow from 12 to 1 o'clock at their rooms, Harrison and Dearborn streets.

Mrs. Avery-MacCracken, M. D., has invited a few friends to hear a talk by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson at her home in Greenwood avenue on Tuesday evening. A social problem class is to be formed.

TRAMP STEALS THE REV. FLACK'S COAT.

Taken from the Wabash Avenue Church During Sunday Night Services.

The Rev. G. K. Flack, pastor of the Wabash Avenue Church, had an unpleasant experience with a sneak thief last Sunday night. On going into his church to preach he hung a nice $100 overcoat on the front pew before going into the pulpit, and soon afterward a trampish-looking man took a seat near it.

When the services were over Mr. Flack walked down the middle aisle and spent several minutes in shaking hands with his people. While doing so the strange man gathered up Mr. Flack's overcoat and walked down the middle aisle with the coat upon his arm. As he passed Mr. Flack shook him by the hand and said: "Good-by, brother, God bless you; come again."

It was several minutes later that Mr. Flack discovered that the coat the man had on his arm was his own. The minister says he thinks he showed a good spirit towards the man, but that he would have come nearer the words of scripture if he had said, "Come back again, and get my cloak also."

The fame

of our $4.95 suit for the schoolboy has gone abroad in the land—never had a suit before that walked off with a boy inside before we'd fairly got it into the department—

Of this Suit

we had had the third supply before the season really opened—then we sent an order to the maker that made him hire extra hands—worked nights, too, may be—but he took off a slice of the price—and we took off another—and the result is that instead of $4.95 we sell them

At $3.50,

The same Suit tho' that has stood the test of comparison with any $5.00 suit the city has ever known.

☞ Imported Cheviots, in navy blue diagonal, brown and gray mixtures, cut double breasted, wide facings and linings that don't wear out—the short Trousers are built with double seats—all seams are sewn with pure silk, and the cloth is absolutely all wool and guaranteed to be fast color. Sizes 6 to 15 yrs.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

WILDE'S.

State and Madison.

Another Big...

..Friday and Saturday.

—IN—

Wilde's Boys', Young Men's, and Children's Clothing Dept.

Prices that are without question the lowest in Chicago for the values given.

TO MAKE you remember our Boys' good clothing we are giving free with each Boy's clothing sale of $5 or over an order on a way-up photographer for 6 Cabinet Photographs. The boys will have their photographs taken wearing the James Wilde Jr. Co. clothes—that's our only condition.

PRICES FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Boys' (4 to 15 yrs.) 2-garment double-breasted all-wool Knee-Pant Suits, **$2.95.** Worth $5.

Boys' (4 to 15 yrs.) fine all-wool Knee-Pant Blue Cheviot Combination Suits, coat, 2 pr. Pants, and Cap to match, **$5.** Warranted not to fade.

A great and varied assortment of Knee-Pant Suits at **$5, $7.50, $10,** and **$12.**

Boys' (4 to 13 yrs.) Blue all-wool, fast color Chinchilla Reefers, wide ulster collars, **$5.** You cannot match them in Chicago for the price.

Extra fine qualities, **$8.50** and **$10.**

Big boys' and young men's stylish Blue Cheviot Suits—for young men 15 to 20 yrs. old—**$10.** This is a remarkable bargain.

Young men's Business Suits, **$10** to **$22.**

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It is our **PROVISION DEPARTMENT** and the **PURVEYOR'S** selling prices on the best and most popular brands of **BEEF** and **HOG** products that the thrifty **Housekeeper's** attention is called to note the prices on.

Sugar-Cured Hams.
Swift's "Premium" or Armour's "Star," per lb.... **11c**

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Swift's "Premium" or Armour's "Star," per lb. **13½c**

SMOKED OX TONGUES—
Weighing about 5½ lbs., each..... **65c**

Pure Leaf Lard.
Swift's "Premium," Armour's "Star," or Underwood's, in 3, 5, 10, and 20 lb. pails, per lb..... **8½c**

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Swift's (the new shortening), in 3, 5, or 10 lb. pails, per lb..... **7c**

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Your advertisement in The Daily Tribune also and you will be pleased with the result

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TIME—TO-MORROW MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, at 9 o'Clock.

Joseph Beifeld & Co.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS AND FURS, WILL START

TO-MORROW MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK

THE GREATEST SALE OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND FURS

That Ever Took Place Anywhere!

The stock is stupendous—at least six times greater than was ever before offered at retail by any house in the world! This immense gathering of Ladies' Winter Garments will be

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A GOOD, FULL, ROUND QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF

Ladies' Fur Capes,
Ladies' Fur Jackets,
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Misses' Jackets,
Children's Cloaks,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER QUOTED IN THE WORLD!

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The Right Shape.

Her corset either makes or mars a woman's figure. To produce a shapely waist—tapering and gracefully curved—wear the

Henderson Corset.

Every inch of it fits. Gives strength and stylish bearing.

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AT YOUR DEALERS.

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LAKESIDE OATS

The best oats; prepared by the best process; eaten with the best relish. Most nutritious, palatable, economical. Ask your grocer for them.

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Cork and Double Sole Shoes

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

More styles and sizes than all the other stores in Chicago combined. All leathers, Calf, Cordovan, Kangaroo, and Enamels. Keep your feet dry and well shod.

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Continuation Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION
At Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
Of stock of
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HOSIERY COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Foreclosed under mortgage by the American Trust and Savings Bank, City,
—AND SALVAGES OF RECENT FIRES—
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